

JPRS 84287

9 September 1983

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1456

CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS -- 1983

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

9 September 1983

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1456

CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS -- 1983

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the Soviet Muslim republics of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys contain material on party affairs, international relations, economics, social, cultural and military issues.

CONTENTS

AZERBAIJAN SSR

Economics

| | |
|---|---|
| Caspian Shipping Administration Exceeds Freight Quota..... | 1 |
| Soviet Energy Conference in Baku..... | 1 |
| Technical Information and Research Institute Described..... | 1 |

Social and Cultural Affairs

| | |
|--|---|
| Ideological Campaign To Be Strengthened..... | 2 |
| On 'Ideological Influence Groups'..... | 2 |
| Corruption in Biology Institute..... | 2 |
| Advice to Young Poets..... | 3 |
| Azerbaijani Publishing Activity Debated..... | 3 |
| Radio Day Highlighted..... | 3 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Publishing Plans Announced..... | 4 |
| Scope, Duties of Press Surveyed..... | 4 |

International

| | |
|---|---|
| Southern Memoir Discusses Literary Personalities..... | 4 |
| Afghan Counterrevolutionaries Discussed..... | 5 |
| New Issue of VARLYG Received..... | 6 |
| Poet Identifies With South..... | 6 |

KAZAKH SSR

Economics

| | |
|---|----|
| Kazakh Jurist Warns Those Stealing State Property..... | 7 |
| Crop Regionalization Plans Carried Out Unevenly by Kazakhs..... | 7 |
| More Must Be Done To Protect, Expand Valuable Fisheries Resources..... | 8 |
| Shevchenko Reactor Forms Basis of Regional Development..... | 8 |
| Tu-134 Service Begins at New Bozashy Oil Field Terminal..... | 9 |
| Productivity Connected to Good Food Service..... | 9 |
| Irrigation System Difficulties Plague Kazakh Rice Cultivators.... | 9 |
| Major Deficiencies in Kazakh Consumer Goods Industries..... | 10 |
| Soviets Investigate Ocean Tides as Energy Source..... | 10 |

Social and Cultural Affairs

| | |
|---|----|
| Kazakh Radio and TV Data Given..... | 11 |
| Turkic Literary Past Must Be Studied by Kazakhs..... | 11 |
| Kazakhs Hail Uzbek Ghafur Ghulam as Soviet Literary Founder..... | 12 |
| Lack of Soviet Burial Customs Leads to Religious Burials..... | 12 |
| Commentator Condemns Frivolity of Kazakh Marriage Celebrations... | 12 |
| Kazakh Komsomol Magazine Continues Series on Shaman..... | 13 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Growing Mongol-Kazakh Connections Outlined..... | 14 |
| Kazakh Vocational-Technical Education Needs More Funding..... | 14 |
| Public Transportation Needs Improved Facilities..... | 15 |
| Kazakh Artifacts Inaccessible to Public..... | 15 |

International

| | |
|--|----|
| Fight for African Freedom Still Unfinished, Notes Kazakh Commentator..... | 16 |
| Turkish Conductor Leads Alma-Ata Symphony..... | 17 |

Military

| | |
|---|----|
| Early Kazakh Cadres Made Major Contributions to Development of Red Army..... | 17 |
|---|----|

TAJIK SSR

Social and Cultural Affairs

| | |
|---|----|
| Teaching Russian in Tajik Schools..... | 18 |
| Tajik History as a Component of Soviet History..... | 18 |

International

| | |
|--|----|
| Tajik International Educational Influence..... | 19 |
| An Explanation of Islam to Tajik Teachers..... | 20 |
| Atheist Culture of the Workers..... | 21 |
| School Director Decries Lack of Concern for National Monuments.. | 22 |

TURKMEN SSR

Economics

| | |
|---|----|
| Karakum Canal Now 1,110 Kilometers Long..... | 23 |
| Solar Energy Conversion Specialist Interviewed..... | 23 |
| Meeting on 'Locating Central Asian Production'..... | 23 |
| Meeting on Diverting Siberian Rivers to the South..... | 24 |
| East Turkmenistan Territorial-Production Complex Planning Discussed..... | 24 |

Social and Cultural Affairs

| | |
|---|----|
| Secondary School Teachers and Atheism..... | 24 |
| Importance of New Traditions Stressed..... | 25 |
| Ideological Role of Television Accentuated..... | 25 |
| Writers Discuss Islam, Atheism..... | 25 |
| Struggle Against 'Pseudo-Mullahs' Goes On..... | 26 |

UZBEK SSR

Political Affairs

| | |
|--|----|
| Rural Raykoms Chided for Slow Shift to RAPO-Style Management.... | 27 |
| Raykom's Poor Performance Made Example..... | 28 |

Economics

| | |
|--|----|
| Trade Unions Told To Increase Effectiveness of Lower Links..... | 28 |
| Chief of Uzbek Oil Inspection Office on Fuel Waste..... | 29 |
| Tashkent Conference on Legal Indoctrination..... | 29 |
| Discipline Violations at Mubarak Gas Refinery..... | 29 |
| Reconstruction Underway at Almalik Mining, Metallurgy Combine... | 30 |
| Mubarak Developmental Issues Discussed..... | 30 |
| Poor Products, Planning in Textile Industry Criticized..... | 30 |
| Tallimarzhan GRES Construction Slowed by Housing, Supply Shortages..... | 31 |
| Water Briefs..... | 31 |
| 'Average Kolkhoz' Characterized by Weak Planning, Organization.. | 32 |

Social and Cultural Affairs

| | |
|--|----|
| Russian Language Instruction in Samarkand Oblast | 32 |
| Oblast Conference Focuses on Russian Language in Kindergartens.. | 33 |
| Important Role for Russian Language in Patriotic and Military Upbringing..... | 33 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Census Figures for Russian Language Cited..... | 34 |
| Writers Extol Russian..... | 34 |
| Report on Republic Conference on Russian Language Instruction.... | 34 |
| Report on UzSSR Republic House of Scientific Atheism..... | 35 |
| Educational Workers' Rights Need Better Protection..... | 35 |
| New Russian-Uzbek School Dictionary..... | 36 |
| Oblast Population Figures Cited..... | 36 |
| Tashkent Medical Institute Rector Surveys Developments..... | 37 |
| Pathologists' Congress in Tashkent..... | 37 |
| Uzbek Radio Chairman Observes Radio Day..... | 37 |

International

| | |
|---|----|
| British Teachers' Union Delegation in Tashkent..... | 38 |
| COMECON Working Council on Jaundice Meets in Tashkent..... | 38 |
| Programs, U.S. Interference in Afghanistan Discussed..... | 39 |
| Organizational Meeting on Tashkent Afro-Asian Writers Conference. | 39 |
| Uzbekistan Radio Adds International Program..... | 40 |
| Writer Comments on Trip to Japan..... | 40 |

Military

| | |
|--|----|
| Improved Russian Language Training in Uzbek Schools to Meet Military Needs..... | 40 |
| DOSAAF Role in Military and Patriotic Training..... | 42 |
| Gathering for Future Officers on Karakalpak ASSR..... | 43 |
| UzSSR Minister of Education Speaks on Russian Language and Patriotic-Military Upbringing..... | 43 |
| Turkestan Military District Political Officer Observes V-Day..... | 45 |
| Education Minister on Teaching Russian for Military Service..... | 46 |

AZERBAIJAN SSR

Economics

CASPIAN SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION EXCEEDS FREIGHT QUOTA

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 6 May 1983 page 2 carries a 250-word report noting that "freighters of the Caspian Sea Shipping Administration exceeded the quota by 10,000 tons on internal routes" in the first quarter of 1983. As a result "they were awarded the challenge Red Banner of the USSR by V. M. Pervov, member of the Collegium of the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet and chairman of the All-Union Industrial Administration of Technical Services and Ship Repair."

SOVIET ENERGY CONFERENCE IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 18 May 1983 page 2 carries a 150-word note on the "joint meeting of bureaus of scientific councils of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the AzSSR Academy of Sciences on complex energy problems" in Baku on 17 May 1983. It is noted that "scholars and producers from 40 cities of the country are participating." The meeting heard the report "Duties on Developing Energy in the USSR connected with decrees of the 26th CPSU Congress" delivered by L. A. Melenyev, chairman of the Scientific Council for Complex Energy Problems.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 22 May 1983 page 2 carries a 1,000-word article by H. Alikhanov, deputy director for Scientific Work of the Azerbaijan Scientific Research Scientific-Technical Information and Technical Economic Research Institute (AzETETII) describing the institute's functions. "It is one of the most advanced information centers in the country. Achievements attained by the institute are primarily results of the exact definition of the organic relationship between theory and practice, fundamental and applied research, and the basic directions of the development process of scientific lines of communication in the republic." In the 1970's and 1980's "the automating and application of a selective distribution of information on electronic computing machinery was a new, important stage in the development of the process of scientific communication." At present, as a result of the automated transmission of patent information to institutions and organizations, scholars and specialists, they are operationally guaranteed the content of inventions and patents of 48 countries." Also, "along with playing a basic

role for information organs of Georgia and Armenia, the institute is considered the major organ in this sector for the Transcaucasian region." Finally, "the institute's function vis-a-vis the growth of the State ETI (Scientific-Technical Information) system has both become more complex and larger." The system is plugged into a number of regions and cities in Azerbaijan.

Social and Cultural Affairs

IDEOLOGICAL CAMPAIGN TO BE STRENGTHENED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 20 May 1983 page 1 carries a 3,450-word Azerinform report on a meeting of activists called by the AzCP Central Committee in which "it was said that the necessary relationship and centralization of all departments and channels which influence ideologically the attaining of important duties in the struggle for higher production are generally not guaranteed everywhere." For example, "the specifics of the work activity of people engaged in production sectors are not always taken into consideration. In some enterprises political informers, agitators, political reporters and demonstration-agitation organizations are not active enough. In the activity of Znaniye Society rural organizations there are shortcomings. Often the level of lectures is not appropriate to villagers' demands." In addition "there are shortcomings in medical, trade, living accommodation and transport services for the rural population." It was decided that "open party meetings must be held in all kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the near future to discuss duties in further strengthening organizational and political work among rural workers" in 1983.

ON 'IDEOLOGICAL INFLUENCE GROUPS'

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 24 May 1983 page 2 carries a 1,450-word article by S. Ismaylova, secretary of the Shaki gorkom of the AzCP, on influencing people ideologically. "At first we tried to increase the number of ideological measures, thus opening the way to a type of formalism. As a result, ideological work was not closely connected to life or to the economic activity of the rayon." It was found necessary to form "ideological influence groups" in labor collectives. At present "the basic activity of ideological influence groups has been directed towards implementation of the Food Program." These groups have been successful in the agricultural sector, although it is mentioned that "manifestations of formalism still remain in some enterprises." The hope is expressed that this shortcoming will be eliminated.

CORRUPTION IN BIOLOGY INSTITUTE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 4 May 1983 page 4 carries a 1,500-word Azerinform report on corruption in the Special Design and Construction Bureau for biological equipment and the division of molecular biology and molecular genetics, the director of which was Nadir Khudayverdi Oghlu Mehdiyev. It was found that through his efforts "work distant from the goals of the center and sometimes with no relationship to science" was being done. In the period 1980-1982 "the account figures were inflated by 128,000 rubles in achieving the plan for only three projects." As a result of this and other crimes

"N. Kh. Mehdiyev was expelled from the ranks of the CPSU." The assistant director, S. T. Sadygov, and chief engineer, G. M. Yeremeyev, were also fired.

ADVICE TO YOUNG POETS

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 13 May 1983 page 6 carries a 4,500-word article by Jabir Novruzov analyzing poetry published in 1982. "I would have to say there are some very good, very memorable examples of poetry written last year. The general impression of our poetry is positive." Established poets are generally praised. However, "a few works are those of writers taking their first steps into poetry. No doubt there are some among them with promise as a number of good poems were published." He adds that "I want to talk about some of the shortcomings of the new writing. The primary shortcomings are imitativeness and the expression of old, monotonous ideas to the readers." The reviewer cautions young poets against these.

AZERBAIJANI PUBLISHING ACTIVITY DEBATED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 6 May 1983 pages 4-5 carries a 7,200-word "round table" discussing the present situation in Azerbaijani publishing. It is noted that "publication of esthetic and children's literature has made up only 23 percent of production; in this 5-year plan the amount should reach at least 48 percent." With regard to foreign language printing "we are building a new press for printing books in foreign languages. Purchasing polygraphic machinery from England and the FRG has been considered. Shortly Azerbaijan will be the sole republic printing esthetic literature for the Near Eastern countries." The quality of translation literature was criticized sharply. Critics are asked to give greater assistance to publishers in the selection of books to be published because, with a critic's opinion, "the book receives a passport into life." Finally, the publication of works for the Near East is stressed again: "now our publishing houses are printing in a number of languages of the Near and Middle East as well as Europe (Persian, Arabic, Polish, English, etc.) and even publishing literature on the basis of their special orders."

RADIO DAY HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 7 May 1983 page 3 carries a 1,700-word article by Elshad Guliyev, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Television and Radio Committee, on current developments in television and radio. "Our television and radio broadcast is in six languages--Azeri, Russian, Armenian, Turkish, Arabic and Persian. Close to 40 countries on our planet listen to Soviet Azerbaijan." It is also noted that "last year close to 110,000 letters have been received from viewers and listeners." Response from foreign countries is highlighted, and a letter from Iran is quoted which says "I have been listening to Radio Baku for 40 years and I hope to hear your voice for the rest of my life." The addition of new studio space this year "will make it possible to put five television and four radio programs on the air on the ultrashortwave band."

PUBLISHING PLANS ANNOUNCED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 13 May 1983 page 4 carries a 500-word announcement of the thematic plans of the AzSSR State Publishing Committee. Among the titles will be "Bloody Traces of American Imperialism" which is "compiled on the basis of Soviet press materials," the "Selected Works of Mir Jafar Pishevari" (the president of the Azerbaijani Democratic Republic, 1945-1946), A. Rzayev's "Political and Legal History of Azerbaijan," as well as the republication of two historical novels: "Sattarkhan" by the late Southern Azerbaijani exile writer Panahi Makulu and "The Sword and the Pen" by M. S. Ordubadi.

SCOPE, DUTIES OF PRESS SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 4 May 1983 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial on the press "as a powerful instrument of the party." In reviewing Soviet and Azerbaijani press activity as a whole, it is noted that "in the republic at present there are 260 newspapers, magazines, etc. published, more than 1,100 book titles a year are printed and 7 different publishing houses are active. The newspaper, magazine, book, radio and television have entrenched themselves in the life of every family." However, "as noted at the 30th AzCP Congress, one cannot say that the entire output of our journalism is active, extremely important or effective. At the 14 April 1983 plenum of the AzCP Central Committee serious shortcomings were addressed to mass information channels. In a number of newspapers situations have manifested themselves in which they have opted for flamboyant subjects and objectives instead of concrete, relevant discussion, have set aside discussion of important problems which make people think, and have silently bypassed 'burning' questions." Finally, "communication of party ideas and its decrees, trying to eliminate shortcomings, difficulties and obstacles to our advancement and the formation of a communist mentality in people are very important work for the channels of mass information."

International

SOUTHERN MEMOIR DISCUSSES LITERARY PERSONALITIES

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 6 May 1983 page 6 carries a 1,200-word article by M. Nanafi which reviews the memoir "Meetings of Friends" (Tehran, 1981) by Salamulla Javid. The book discusses measures taken to preserve Southern Azerbaijani language and literature from 1946 to the present. The reviewer notes that "it is true that literary meeting discussed writers and artists but, reading the book attentively (especially the introduction), we see that the activity of most participants of the meetings conveyed a pure political character." The memoirs "date from mid-December 1946, from the collapse of the revolutionary-national government in Southern Azerbaijan, at which time the author was arrested for the second time." It is added that "writing and publishing the materials of such a book under the present situation in Iran is no easy task." Finally, "while compiling volume 3 of the 'Anthology of Southern Azerbaijani Literature' we are making a great deal of use of this book."

AFGHAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 27 May 1983 page 2 carries an 850-word article by V. Korgun, chief scientific worker at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in which he discusses the emergence of counterrevolutionary factions in Afghanistan. "After the establishment of a democratic government in Kabul on 27 April 1978 and the Declaration of the Afghanistan Democratic Republic, a number of counterrevolutionary organizations defending the interests of the overthrown classes and social strata--large semifeudal landowners, the comprador merchant-usurer bourgeoisie, tribal khans, upper levels of the orthodox Muslim clergy, bureaucrats and high-ranking army officers--emerged." "The emigre Afghan counterrevolutionaries consist of a complicated mixture of different political parties and groupings. In June 1978, the first counterrevolutionary organization, the 'Afghan National Salvation Front,' emerged on Pakistani soil; within its composition were included eight emigre organizations. One of the founders of the 'Muslim Brothers' and the 'Muslim Youth,' Hazrat Sahatulla Mujaddadi, who fled to Pakistan in 1971, became the head of the 'Afghanistan National Salvation Front.' On 12 March 1979 he turned to Afghani Muslims and called for a 'holy war' against the regime of the 'nonbelievers' in Kabul. The objective of the 'Afghanistan National Salvation Front' was the overthrow of the Kabul government and the establishment of a regime based on 'Islamic teachings and democratic traditions.'" It is pointed out that this group fell apart due to "contradictions among the leaders." In 1978-1979 more counterrevolutionary groups became active. "The largest of these is the Afghanistan Islam Party, formed in 1976 as a result of the unification of ultra-right wing extremists within the party of the 'Muslim Brothers.'" Its objectives are "the formation of a society on the basis of Islamic principles"; it is headed by Kulbaddin Hikmetyar. It is noted further that "in 1979 a more neutral wing was formed with Y. Kh. Nabikheyli at the head." Another extremist group mentioned is the "Islamic Society of Afghanistan" formed in Pakistan in 1976. The head of this organization is Professor Burhanaddin Rabbani, a former teacher at the Theology Faculty of Kabul University. Also, there is the "Afghanistan Islamic Revolutionary Movement." Its goals "are based on demands to create an 'Islamic republic' opposed to dictatorships and to form a Peoples Parliament based on Islamic principles. It is led by M. N. Mohammadi, a graduate of the Theology Faculty." Another group which is part of the Front is the "'Afghanistan National Islamic Revolutionary Party' which was established in Pakistan in June 1978 by a group of Western-educated bourgeois intellectuals. Its goal is the establishment of a 'parliamentary Islamic republic' in Afghanistan, and it is relatively centrist. The party leader is the landowner and businessman Hazrat Said Ahmad Gilani." There is also a terrorist group called the "Ghazis" led by the "American vassal Ziya Nasiri." There are also other bourgeois and nationalist parties which differ from those cited above. "The left extremist parties 'Sholayi Javid,' 'Sorkha' and 'Akhgar' are active in regions with national minority populations. There is also a nationalist group called the 'Afghan Nation' which calls itself social-democratic."

NEW ISSUE OF VARLYG RECEIVED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 13 May 1983 page 7 carries a 200-word note by A. Mammadrza on the receipt of VARLYG, No 9-10, 1983 (Tehran). "The first page of the journal begins with Dr Javad Heyat's article "A Look at Azerbaijani Literary History" in which the author acquaints Southern Azerbaijani readers with the works of M. Rzaguluzade, A. Huseyni, G. Gasymzade, M. Gulgun, H. Razi, A. Zeynally, J. Novruz, M. Araz, T. Bayram, F. Goja, K. Aghayeva and A. Alibayli" all of whom are Soviet Azerbaijani writers.

POET IDENTIFIES WITH SOUTH

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 13 May 1983 page 2 carries three poems written in May 1983 by Suleyman Rustam in which he expresses longing and empathy for Southern Azerbaijan. The first is addressed to poets, exhorting them "Do not forget your Southern brothers"; the second is addressed to "my blood brother in the South"; the third, making reference to a person called the "torturer" ends with a statement to his brethren in the South in which he says "I am on your side in the most difficult days/ I pour burning oil from my tongue on the head of tyrants." It is unclear whether the "torturer" refers to the former shah or to Khomeyni.

Economics

KAZAKH JURIST WARNS THOSE STEALING STATE PROPERTY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 27 May 1983 carries on page 15 a 2,000-word article by Member of the KaSSR Supreme Court and Distinguished KaSSR Legal Worker Qoyshybay Nurabayev warning those stealing socialist property of the consequences of their crime. The article is published under the regular rubric "Shame and the Law."

From the examples provided by Nurabayev, it is apparent that theft of socialist property in Kazakhstan is particularly severe in terms of Kazakh food production, processing and sales. A recent State Supreme Court survey, for example, he notes, revealed that 33 percent of petty theft occurred in meat and milk factories, 22.2 percent in other food industries and 21.2 percent in trade outlets, particularly, he notes, those selling food (15.3 percent of the theft occurred in the light industry of Kazakhstan, 8.3 percent in other industries).

Nurabayev repeatedly cites the relevant provisions of Kazakh law governing the various types of crime against socialist property (including some recently enacted laws) with examples of specific penalties, including the death penalty in one case (for murder committed during a robbery). Although most of the examples deal with petty theft by common workers, Nurabayev also discusses crimes by management and others in power that allow crime to take place through their own inaction or direct participation. Faking plan achievement figures, enumeration of nonexistent livestock and/or work performed is particularly castigated.

CROP REGIONALIZATION PLANS CARRIED OUT UNEVENLY BY KAZAKHS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 14 May 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial on plans for a regionalization of Kazakh agriculture by crop types to enhance the quantity and quality of republic agricultural output. The Soviet Food Program, the editorial begins, has assigned many goals to Kazakh agriculture. Grain output is to be raised from the 28-29 million ton average annual production of the current 5-year plan to an average annual production of 30.5-31.5 million tons during the 12th Five-Year Plan. Moreover, it also notes, more stability of agricultural production has been called for, most recently at the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum by party leader Andropov. To meet the requirements for overall increases in yields and guarantee a stable output, crop regionalization by type,

enhanced cultivation, new technology, increased use of mineral and organic fertilizers, improved varieties of crop plants, improved field organization and crop rotation, better agricultural machinery, increased soil fertility and a reduction of primary agricultural production costs will be required.

The editorial discusses the issue of crop regionalization in detail. The editorial notes a number of experimental successes but admits that application of crop regionalization methods has been uneven. Central planning efforts and research conference results have been slow to filter down to the practical level. Even when crop regionalization has been put into practice, the area involved is limited.

MORE MUST BE DONE TO PROTECT, EXPAND VALUABLE FISHERIES RESOURCES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 17 May 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial titled "Let Us Protect Fisheries Resources."

The KaSSR has, in addition to large Caspian and Aral Sea fisheries zones, 11,000 rivers and more than 7,000 lakes with more than 150 species of fish. Special efforts are underway to increase the total numbers of republic fish and to raise the right kind of fish for commercial use, through widespread use of fish hatcheries and pond fisheries.

Some rivers and lakes are drying up and their fish stocks are disappearing. Some species of fish are in decline throughout the KaSSR. A major problem for public fisheries is the pollution of water resources. This is also endangering drinking water. The editorial singles out Ural Oblast fisheries for particular criticism and notes the special problems of the heavily polluted Esil River.

SHEVCHENKO REACTOR FORMS BASIS OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 153, April 1983 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by Nesen Qunasuy, first deputy chairman of the Mangyshlak Oblast Executive Committee, on development in and about Shevchenko City. The article is published under the regular rubric "Shining Kazakhstan."

The Mangqystau Peninsula was once one of the most remote and least developed parts of Kazakhstan but the discovery of large oil and gas reserves and their development since 1961 has changed everything. Qunasuy describes the role of the Shevchenko breeder reaction and the fresh water produced by its distillation units in promoting this development. The reactor not only provides Shevchenko City with critical water, heat and electrical energy, but also the oil city of Zhangaozen and 10 other large and small settlements as well, making the reactor not just the basis of Shevchenko City but of Mangqystau regional development.

The Mangqystau oil fields now produce an average of 16 million tons of oil and 3 million cubic meters of natural gas. Area factories, supplied with oil and gas by an extensive pipeline system, also produce many products from oil and gas used as raw materials and 160 million bricks a year, along with other construction materials.

TU-134 SERVICE BEGINS AT NEW BOZASHY OIL FIELD TERMINAL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 21 May 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by S. Khaydarov and S. Otepbergenov on the inauguration of Tu-134 service to the recently completed Bozashy Terminal in the heart of the Maggystau oil fields. The new airport, which also receives An-24 and Yak-40 flights, will maintain connections with the regional cities of Krasnodar, Groznyy, Makhachkala and Baku and marks a new era in the 2-decade history of Bozashy development. The article discusses the great changes in local life that will be heralded in a previously isolated area by the availability of regular and rapid air connections to major cities such as Baku. Most of the materials going into the construction of the airport, the authors note incidentally, were manufactured locally as part of an increasing effort towards regional diversity.

PRODUCTIVITY CONNECTED TO GOOD FOOD SERVICE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 24 May 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial on factory food service and its connection with factory productivity.

The editorial discusses the improvement in factory food service in detail, and points up the direct connection between good quality, efficient and rapid food service and factory productivity. It strongly condemns food service units that, through poor quality food and service harm production by interrupting the production pace.

IRRIGATION SYSTEM DIFFICULTIES PLAGUE KAZAKH RICE CULTIVATORS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 25 May 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by Q. Alimbetov, director of the Kazakh Rice Scientific Research Institute, on the work of his institute and current problems of KaSSR rice cultivation. The article is published under the regular rubric "Problems, Thoughts, Suggestions."

The Kazakh Rice Scientific Research Institute, Alimbetov begins, is concerned today with four main tasks: 1) The development of new, high-yield rice varieties; 2) the refinement of rice growing technology; 3) research on the expansion of rice growing in the KaSSR; and 4) promotion and application of scientific achievements and leading experience in KaSSR rice cultivation. All of these areas, Alimbetov notes, are of vital importance in terms of meeting the goals of the current USSR Food Program.

In the course of Alimbetov's detailed discussion of the work of his institute, it emerges that irrigation is the critical issue. He notes, for example, major problems with irrigation systems that waste water and promote soil salination and complains of failure by the "Glavrissovkhozstroy" Construction Trust to finish vital projects on time and of the poor quality of systems, including reclaimed land systems, that have been completed by it. As a result, Alimbetov continues, the 7 February 1973 USSR State Planning Committee's Commission of Experts decision "On a Scheme for Coordinated Use of the Water Resources of

the Syr-darya River Basin" has still not been implemented completely. Moreover, along these same lines, Alimbetov notes that agricultural development based on the Syr-darya has continued to grow rapidly with each passing year but that the amount of water available continues to fall, from an average annual river flow of 20.24 cubic kilometers in the 8th Five-Year Plan, to an average of 12.82 cubic kilometers in the 9th Five-Year Plan down to 9.3 cubic kilometers during the current five-year plan.

Among the problems created by water shortage and other irrigation deficiencies, Alimbetov shows, has been increased weed growth in the rice fields. As a consequence, he stresses, broad application of herbicides is now imperative. However, he continues, herbicide supplies are far below need. Alimbetov also notes problems with agricultural machinery for rice cultivation and castigates the slow progress that is being made on the vitally needed "Kzylordarismash" Rice Cultivation Machinery Factory, which was to be a priority project, but is being brought into being at a snail's pace. These and other problems, he stresses, must be solved if Kazakh rice cultivation is to develop more broadly.

MAJOR DEFICIENCIES IN KAZAKH CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 28 May 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial titled "Consumer Goods May Be Available in Quantity and Quality." The editorial stresses that everything possible has not been done. Many industries (37 in all) are failing to fulfill plans in a number of areas and there are major problems in consumer goods quality as well. The editorial singles out the textile, shoe, clothing and furniture industries as particular problem areas. It also suggests that, in addition to output problems, consumer goods industries are inefficient and badly run, with much waste of capacity, labor and resources. The republic must, it concludes, be supplied with consumer goods in adequate quantities and qualities. Resources are adequate to do so.

SOVIETS INVESTIGATE OCEAN TIDES AS ENERGY SOURCE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 4, April 1983 carries on page 29 a 1,700-word article by Boris Rozen on Soviet efforts to use ocean waters as a source of electrical energy. The article is published under the regular rubric "The Shape of the Future."

The enormous power of ocean waves can sweep up entire ships; tides may rise and fall as much as 20 meters in 24 hours. With this introduction, Rozen outlines man's efforts to harness the energy of the oceans for his own use, from the earliest experiments down to recent times and 20th century attempts to generate electrical power using the tides.

Rozen notes the many problems inherent in tidal generation of electricity, most notably that tides do not provide constant energy and vary in intensity with the phases of the moon, but also stresses the workable solutions that have been offered (he notes, for example, the proposal of one Soviet scientist to link tidal and hydroelectrical systems to guarantee a stable output). He stresses that, although the Soviet Union has abundant energy sources of other sorts,

tidal electrical generation is still immensely attractive due to its fuel saving potential and the fact that it is an environmentally nonpolluting means of producing energy. According to the estimates of Soviet scientists, up to 240 billion kilowatt hours of electricity could be generated in the Soviet Union using tidal energy, a power output equivalent to one-fifth of total Soviet power generated in 1980. Moreover, Rozen underscores the great convenience of tidal energy electrical power in certain remote areas such as the Soviet Far East and arctic and details on-going experiments and plant construction.

Rozen also outlines in his article efforts to use ocean energy in other ways, e.g. through hydroaccumulator and hydrothermal electrical stations and plans to use these methods of power generation in the Soviet Union as well. He also notes the importance of the oceans as a source of heavy water for thermonuclear power generation.

Social and Cultural Affairs

KAZAKH RADIO AND TV DATA GIVEN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 7 May 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by Kh. Khasenov, chairman of the KaSSR State Committee on Television and Radio News, on current tasks of Kazakh radio and television. The article is published in note of Soviet Radio and Communications Workers Day. Khasenov notes that Kazakh radio produces 10 hours of first programming a day and that this is rebroadcast through nearly 2,000 radio retransmission points to nearly 4 million receivers in the republic, including highly important and effective radio points at production units. Radio programming at all levels of news now amounts to 95 hours a day. The republic also has 14 television studios and Kazakh television has, since its birth in 1958, come to be a most important arm of Kazakh radio.

TURKIC LITERARY PAST MUST BE STUDIED BY KAZAKHS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 6 May 1983 carries on page 14 a 2,400-word article by Anwar Derbisalin, corresponding member of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences and chief of the Literary History Department of the M.O. Aweyzov imeni Literature and Arts Institute, on the relevance of early Turkic literature to the past and present of the Kazakhs. The article is published under the regular rubric "On Issues Raised by the Press."

Derbisalin begins with a brief history of the investigation of the Kazakh literary past noting an overriding concern with: 1) the period immediately preceding the Soviet age (late 18th century to early 20th century); and 2) the centuries since the Kazakhs emerged as a separate, distinct people in the 15th century. However, he continues, leaving aside the question of whether or not there was a Kazakh literature before the 15th century, Turkic literature before this period is also important for the Kazakhs today and has in fact an area of growing interest since the late 1950's.

Derbisalin shows how the peoples who came to make up the modern Kazakhs (Wu-sun, Qangly, etc.) had their own literary traditions that have been continued to the present. Moreover, he shows how Kazakh oral literature, which interacted with and fertilized Kazakh written literature after the 15th century, has many elements in common with a larger Turkic past. Thus, for example, Derbisalin stresses the importance of studying works such as the Orkhon inscriptions that, while not examples themselves of oral literature, exemplify the ancient Turkic background out of which common Turkic traditions of oral literature grew and developed.

Derbisalin provides many examples of such connections to support his views, drawing upon the work of Academician A. Marghulan in particular. He recognizes what has been done by Marghulan and others in the past, but ends by calling for more generalized study of ancient Turkic literature and of common Turkic traditions in the future.

KAZAKHS HAIL UZBEK GHAFUR GHULAM AS SOVIET LITERARY FOUNDER

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 13 May 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by Syrbay Mawlenov noting the 80th birthday of the late Uzbek poet and Soviet literary figure Ghafur Ghulam. The article repeatedly stresses Ghulam's significance as a link between revolutionary and pre-revolutionary literary traditions, his importance as an internationalist Soviet writer and literary activist and great influence on Kazakh poets, in addition to his role as one of the founders of Soviet Uzbek literature. The common traditions of Kazakh and Uzbek literatures are underscored.

LACK OF SOVIET BURIAL CUSTOMS LEADS TO RELIGIOUS BURIALS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 17 May 1983 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by "leading worker" D. Asylbekov complaining of the lack of new style, Soviet burial customs and the extortions of the Mullahs that often results in Kazakhstan. The article is published under the regular rubric "Knowledge Is Light; Religion--Grief."

Asylbekov asserts that although the Kazakh press has published much on new Soviet customs and on the harmful influence of religion, the press has largely ignored death and burial. Taking advantage of a lack of new Soviet customs in this area, the mullahs have insinuated their own. The mullahs take money from believers so that the latter may "obtain a place for the deceased in Heaven." The mosques require payment for burial space and for dispensations to the masses. He complains that party officials and others that should be taking the lead in resisting such practices simply close their eyes to them. Nothing is being done against the mullahs, who enjoy particular influence in rural areas where they collect Islamic "taxes" as well as burial fees, etc. Asylbekov calls upon the authorities to take prompt action.

COMMENTATOR CONDEMNS FRIVOLITY OF KAZAKH MARRIAGE CELEBRATIONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 May 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,700-word article by Distinguished KaSSR Cultural Worker

Abdiwali Qaraghulov on the frivolity with which modern Kazakh marriages are celebrated and the need to return to the dignified customs of a better time. The article is published under the regular rubric "SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN Advice Corner." Qaraghulov laments that time honored customs are often totally ignored in today's weddings which turn instead into orgies of puffed up talk, gluttony and boozing (even Komsomol weddings, he notes, are not free from these problems). Qaraghulov feels that marriage is too important an occasion for celebration in this manner and that there is need for a reemphasis on the social and political significance of marriage. To this end, he calls upon the press and the authorities to assist actively in promoting a return to the older, more dignified practices of the past in a new socialist context.

KAZAKH KOMSOMOL MAGAZINE CONTINUES SERIES ON SHAMAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 3, March 1983 carries on pages 28-30 a 4,500-word article continuing the Komsomol magazine's discussion of shamanism and related areas of "people's medicine." The article is in two parts, the first being comprised of eight letters from the hundreds received by the magazine in response to its call for reader involvement and the second of a generalized discussion of parapsychological phenomenon by B. Orynbequly. Authors of the letters are Myrzabek Duysenov, Doctor of Philological sciences, Estore Orazqov, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Qwanyshebek Zhunisov, Alkey Marghulan, KaSSR Academy of Sciences Academician, Tortay Basibekov, Qurmanbek Menglibekov, construction engineer, B. Omiralin and Saylawbek Zhaqypov. The article is published under the regular rubric "Readers State Their Opinions."

The letters of Duysenov and Orazqov set the theme for the discussion. Duysenov stresses the overriding need to understand religion in all its aspects, if an effective struggle is to be waged against it. He underscores the profound ignorance about shamanism and related phenomenon especially among the young, who, it is implied, believe in such things. He notes that shamanism is of interest on its own terms, especially in regard to Kazakh folklore and congratulates BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK for its efforts to make what is known about shamanism readily available to the general public. Orazqov, echoing many of these sentiments, looks specifically at the medical side of shamanism. He sees a great need to examine folk medical traditions, which are an important part of the Kazakh material and spiritual heritage, and to draw on the positive contributions of Kazakh folk practitioners.

He also cautions about quackery and its dangers for the health of the public. In any case, he concludes, there is much more to shamanism and folk medicine in general than simple religion. Rather, religion has been drawn in to confer a higher authority on otherwise well-founded practices. It is important not to lose sight of a tried and tested medical substratum while exposing the religious side. He laments, moreover, that there have been far too many refusing even to consider the positive elements of Kazakh folk medicine because of its association with the mullahs and shamans, etc.

A similar theme is developed in Omiralin's letter. Omiralin complains about the storm of protest that his lectures (Omiralin is a "Bilim" (Knowledge)

Society agitator) on shamanism based upon the October 1982 BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK series of articles gave rise to locally (Dzhambul Oblast) among individuals "predisposed by blind prejudice" against granting any value whatever to shamanism. He characterizes his critics as "learned illiterates" and calls upon BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK to complete the task that it has begun.

Zhunisoov discusses the folk medical traditions of his own family--in which he expresses great pride--and his own experience with folk medicine quackery, which left him a cripple, stressing again the need to study and profit from the genuine traditions of value, such as those found in his own family, but also to struggle resolutely against the quackery that damaged his own health. Personal experience with folk medicine is also the basis of Zhaqypov's contributions to the discussion in which he tells of his own encounters with Kazakh shamans and conversion from total skepticism to an attitude of great respect for the shaman and his abilities, which Zhaqypov sees as derived from the shaman's control of his psychic energy.

The second part of the article, by Orynbekey, develops this latter theme in more detail. He stresses man's ignorance about many of his real capabilities and potentialities and looks at some of the parapsychological phenomenon that may be at the basis of the shamanistic power, including the so-called Kirlian energy, now an area of great interest in Soviet research. He acknowledges and supports proposals made in the national Soviet press to establish an institute to study parapsychological phenomenon.

GROWING MONGOL-KAZAKH CONNECTIONS OUTLINED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 2, February 1983 carries on page 13 an 800-word article by Khasiyet Abdiqadyrova outlining increasingly important Kazakh relationships with the Mongolian People's Republic.

Abdiqadyrova describes in detail the KaSSR aspect of Soviet-Mongol relationships with special reference to exchanges of delegations between "sister" provinces, i.e. Chimkent and Kzyl-orda Oblasts in the KaSSR and the Aymaks of Khobdo and Sukhe-Baatar in Mongolia. She also notes KaSSR efforts to assist Mongolia in providing text and other books in Kazakh and in Russian to Mongolian minority Kazakhs in the Kazakh National Aymak of Bayan-Ologey and other parts of the Mongolian People's Republic. Book exchanges, Abdiqadyrova notes, have also taken place on a national level between Ulaan-Baatar and KaSSR libraries and there has been some effort, she goes on, to make certain Kazakh literature--most recently Mukhtar Ayrzov's "Abay Zholy" (Abay's Path)--available in Mongolian. The article also notes visits by Mongols to the KaSSR etc.

KAZAKH VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION NEEDS MORE FUNDING

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 27 May 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "The Successors of the Workers." We live, the editorial begins, in an age of very great scientific and technological development, a fact that finds its impact in all areas of Soviet society. The future material and spiritual development of that

society in fact, it continues, is vitally connected with how this scientific and technological development is applied at present and in the future through a new generation of technically trained workers.

Because of the importance of such workers, the editorial goes on, the party and the government have devoted great attention to the development of the professional and technical education system that produces them and the KaSSR is a shining example of the results of such concern. The republic now has, it continues, 459 professional and technical schools with more than 180,000 students studying in them in more than 345 specialties. This system, moreover, it notes, expands further with each passing year.

However, the editorial goes on, in spite of the great importance of the republic professional and technical education system for the future of the republic, deficiencies remain. The editorial singles out three for discussion: 1) The inadequate material and technical bases of many schools; 2) lack of dormitories and cafeterias for the students of some; and 3) failure to use funds allotted to improve the system properly year after year due to constructional and other problems.

It notes, for example, that 1981-1982 construction plans have been fulfilled by only half and that fulfillments have been as low as 25 percent in some oblasts. Important projects, the editorial notes, have remained unfinished for years at a stretch. He calls upon the authorities to take action. The editorial also stresses the need for improved connections between the schools and production and with society as a whole.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION NEEDS IMPROVED FACILITIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 29 May 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial on Kazakh public transportation and its problems. The editorial criticizes problems with ticketing, terminals that fail to meet the needs of travelers in terms of cleanliness, appearance and available facilities, a lack of concern and provision for the overnight traveler and difficulties with interterminal transport for travelers using several types of transport (terminals, moreover, the editorial notes, are often located at great distances from one another in large cities). The transportation of people, the editorial concludes, is a very important component of service to the people and everything possible must be done to see to it that it is organized properly and conveniently for travelers. It calls upon the authorities to make all needed changes to achieve this.

KAZAKH ARTIFACTS INACCESSIBLE TO PUBLIC

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 4, April 1983 carries on the inside cover and on page 1 a 1,500-word article by Anwar Alimzhanov, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the KaSSR Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments and KaSSR Supreme Soviet deputy, on the past and present work and current problems of his society. The article is published under the regular rubric "Thoughts, Acts, Limitations."

Lenin, from the very first years of the Soviet regime, while making efforts to build a new Soviet society, Alimzhanov begins, emphasized also the importance of the great achievements of the bourgeoisie age as expressions of the human intellect and skill. And how, Alimzhanov asks, could it have been otherwise since it is impossible for any society to reject and ignore everything that came before it. Moreover, he continues, this has certainly not been the case with protection and study of the cultural monuments of the past, as man's eternal legacy, characteristic of the entire period of Soviet rule.

The KaSSR Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments, Alimzhanov continues, has been in existence only a short while but has, he stresses, accomplished much in these areas. He goes on to describe the work of the society in detail, noting its cooperation with other groups and with party and other organizations at all levels and concerted efforts to propagandize the past among the younger generation as a primary goal. However, although largely praising the cooperation of other groups and organizations, Alimzhanov does complain of failure to cooperate by some (particularly in Kzyl-orda oblast) and, as a result, decay and loss of some monuments and other relics. He also complains of defacement of some monuments, the using of some monuments as sources for building materials and of pot-hunters. Alimzhanov likewise acknowledges complaints about too many important Kazakh cultural artifacts leaving the republic and about the accumulation of too much Kazakh material in museums in "central cities" (i.e. in the RSFSR?), whereto the people have little access. He notes, however, that his society has too little resources on its own to deal with this problem and calls upon the authorities and people to take action.

International

FIGHT FOR AFRICAN FREEDOM STILL UNFINISHED, NOTES KAZAKH COMMENTATOR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 25 May 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by Gh. Myrzaghaliev, KaSSR minister of local industry and deputy chairman of the Kazakh Committee for Solidarity with the Countries of Asia and Africa, on the African struggle for national liberation. The article is published in note of African Liberation Day.

It has been 25 years, Myrzaghaliev begins, since the Organization for African Unity was founded in Ethiopia in 1963 and during that time the majority of African nations have achieved freedom and national self-determination. However, Myrzaghaliev continues, the struggle is by no means complete and continues today in Namibia and in South Africa. Moreover, he emphasizes, there is now a new kind of colonialism in the form of United States control of African natural resources through international monopolies (he notes that Africa, among other things, produces 98 percent of the diamonds, 80 percent of the cobalt and 60 percent of the gold used by the capitalist world).

Myrzaghaliev outlines ongoing Soviet-African and KaSSR-African relations, detailing economic and other projects and the cultural exchanges involved. The Soviet Union has been involved in 600 major economic projects in 33 African nations and 280 have now been completed. It has also trained 150,000 African specialists and now has hundreds of its own specialists in Africa.

Myrzaghaliev also notes the role of African communist parties in African development, particularly in the Congo, Angola and Mozambique and in South Africa, where the South African CP provides vital leadership in the struggle against racism.

TURKISH CONDUCTOR LEADS ALMA-ATA SYMPHONY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 153, April 1983 carries on page 1 a 300-word unsigned notice on the appearance of Turkish conductor Hikmet Shimshek, director of the Ankara and Izmir State Symphony Orchestras, in Alma-Ata. During his guest appearance, Hikmet Shimshek directed the KaSSR Symphony Orchestra in works by Borodin, Brahms and Turkish composer Fikret Tyzyn. The notice praises the skill of the Turkish conductor in handling "complex" Russian works such as the Borodin Second Symphony, which he conducted to the acclaim of his Alma-Ata audience.

Military

EARLY KAZAKH CADRES MADE MAJOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO DEVELOPMENT OF RED ARMY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 4, April 1983 carries on pages 26-27 a 2,500-word article by Burkit Ysqaqov detailing the history of early Kazakh nationalities units and cadres in the Red Army. The article is published under the new rubric "History of the Great Patriotic War."

An editorial note, which introduces the new rubric and article, begins by noting that 1985 will be the 40th anniversary of the Soviet victory over Germany and that the USSR Komsomol is now mounting a major effort as part of a "Great Patriotic War History Expedition" to write a history of the war era to bring the great events and people to the attention of the young. Ysqaqov's article, the note goes on, is an initial contribution of BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK to the Komsomol effort.

Ysqaqov's article begins with the 1917 origins of the Red Army and traces the history of the first Kazakh nationality units (from the summer of 1918) raised to fight the Germans and in the Civil War. Ysqaqov also provides capsule biographies of four of the individuals closely involved with the early Kazakh nationality units, namely Division Commander Ramazan Qurmanghaliev, Brigade Commander Nurkhan Musin, Colonel Tolesin Aliyev and Colonel Abilqayyr Baymoldin. Qurmanghaliev died in 1937 at age 43 [a victim of Stalin's purges].

Ysqaqov emphasizes in his article the voluntary and willing participation of Kazakhs in the defense of the Soviet motherland and great contributions to the early development of the Red Army. He also praises the educational and ideological roles of early nationality cadres vis-a-vis the younger generation of their time.

Social and Cultural Affairs

TEACHING RUSSIAN IN TAJIK SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe MAKTABI SOVETI in Tajiki 1982 No 10 (October) carries on pages 12-13 an unsigned 550-word article "Happy Holiday, Teachers of the New Generation," about two men who teach Russian in rural Tajik SSR schools. The article is published in conjunction with "Teachers' Day" (3 October).

One of the teachers, Qodirjon Atoboyev, initially encountered many difficulties. The students knew little Russian. They made many errors in their written work, mispronounced words, and had difficulty retelling the meaning of their readings. Atoboyev dealt with the problems by attending classes of experienced Russian language and literature teachers and emulating them. He has also been helped by regularly reading Russian language methodological journals, RUSSKIY YAZYK V NATSIONAL'NOY SHKOLE, RUSSKIY YAZYK V TADZHIKSKOY SHKOLE, and others. Atoboyev also gives valuable advice to students entering higher school to study Russian language and literature. The other teachers, Muqinjon Ashurov, teaches Russian language and literature to grades 4-6. He teaches grammar by the established method of comparing Russian and Tajiki. He works among parents, stressing their importance in their children's education. At his initiative, 1 day a month is "Russian language day" at his middle school. Parents as well as teachers and students participate. Students must speak only Russian on these days. Other teachers in this rayon think this is a good idea and have instituted Russian language day at their schools.

TAJIK HISTORY AS A COMPONENT OF SOVIET HISTORY

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe MAKTABI SOVETI in Tajiki 1982 No 10 (October) carries on pages 34-37 a 650-word article by F. Melikmurodov, "Methods of Interrelating the Teaching of the USSR and the Tajik SSR."

The study of the history of the Tajik SSR is an appropriate part of instilling the proper attitudes in students. Combining Soviet history (grades 7-8) with Tajik history demonstrates the joint struggle of the peoples of the country against foreign conquest and the enemies of society, the striving to form the traditions of labor, and instills patriotism, respect for labor, and an awareness of history. It also makes "clear the reactionary role of religion in the advance of science and culture...."

When teaching the subject "the formation of primitive communities and slave ownership," one should include information on how these processes worked in the territory of Tajikistan.

In teaching the topic "slave-owning states of Transcaucasia and Central Asia" there is the example of ancient Central Asia to be considered. Teachers and students should discuss the formation of ancient states and the fight of the peoples of Central Asia against the Macedonian conquerors.

International

TAJIK INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCE

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe MAKTABI SOVETI in Tajiki 1982 No 10 (October) carries on pages 3-8 a 2,260-word article by O. V. Karimova, "The Achievements of Our People's Education--Example for the Countries of Asia and Africa."

Foreign visitors to the Tajik SSR have noted the advances it has made in the Soviet era in industry, agriculture, education, medical care, publications in the native language, women's equality, science, and culture. The flourishing of the Tajik SSR and other Soviet national republics will serve as a guide to many developing peoples. For example, an Iranian social activist, Hamid Sayyan visited the Tajik SSR for a few days in 1964. His praise for Tajik gains included the observation that the republic has reached the level of the advanced countries of Europe and America. His comments were broadcast on the republic's television. Other visitors from Asia, Africa, and Latin America have been positively impressed. A member of the Indian supreme court who visited in 1966 said that the Tajik SSR compared not unfavorably with the West and in some ways, such as libraries and middle schools, was better. The Iraqi poet Abd al-Wahhab al-Bayati was also impressed by his visit to the republic. One impressive feature of the republic is the Firdowsi Library, a valuable source for works from ancient manuscripts to the latest publications.

The Tajik SSR and other Central Asian republics offer the example of progress in education from primary to vocational-technical and higher education as a model to developing countries. The Ministry of Education of the Mongolian People's Republic is an example of the importance of the Soviet educational model. This is also demonstrated by various international meetings, including the 1966 UNESCO conference in Tashkent, in which several Soviet republics participated (RSFSR, the Central Asian republics, Belorussia, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan) as well as the United States, France, and Asian and African states. In 1969, union representatives from Peru, Libya, and Madagascar visited Tajikistan. They saw schools at various levels and were impressed with the Tajik educational system. Algerian schools have some Soviet teachers in 30 of the country's cities. A large number of these teachers are from the Tajik SSR. There are education workers from Tajikistan in higher education, technical, and other schools in Algeria, Cuba, Afghanistan, Guinea, Laos and elsewhere.

Foreign students come to the USSR by the tens of thousands, including, since 1956, to Tajikistan. The Tajik schools they attend include the Abuali ibni Sino

Institute of Medicine, the Polytechnic Institute, and the V. I. Lenin University. Tajik polytechnics have had students from Laos, Chile, Bangladesh, Afghanistan and Vietnam.

The Museum of the Tajik Ministry of Education has sent exhibits to 37 foreign countries in the last 10 years. In 1971, the museum's exhibit "Tajikistan-- A Completely Literate Republic" went to Burma, Guinea, Bissau, Mali, Morocco, Cuba, Somalia, Egypt, Syria, Bulgaria and Afghanistan. The museum's exhibits show the republic's advances in education, culture, learning, building communism, and the Soviet way of life. This is important propaganda in the struggle against anticommunism.

In teaching the subject "the struggle of the Russian people and other peoples against the Mongol-Tatar plunder raids" one should make clear the simultaneous struggle of the peoples of Tajikistan in opposing foreign conquerors. Long periods of war waged by the peoples of Transcaucasia and Central Asia against foreigners led to the entrenchment of feudal relations and the class struggle between peasants and feudalists. It is necessary to impress upon students the evidence in literature of the military valor of the defenders of Utrar, Bukhara, Samarkand, and Khojand. The study of the Russians' fight against the Mongols should include the simultaneous struggle of peoples against foreign conquerors in order to encourage patriotism. Students should learn stories about the fight of the princes of Ryazan and Vladimir against the Mongols and read the chronicle account of Kiev. It is necessary to impress upon students the common opposition to the Mongols by the peoples of Central Asia, Transcaucasia, and the Russian people. One must impress upon students the harm the Mongol conquest caused for the peoples of Russia, Central Asia and Transcaucasia, and the destruction of the commercial and cultural links connecting Russia, Central Asia, Georgia and Armenia. Teachers must make clear "the reactionary role of religion in the struggle against foreign conquerors...." Teachers should ask students what help the churches gave the lowly, over whom they had authority. Students should note that at the intercession of the Bukharan clergy the city's elite opened the gates to the enemy, in exchange for which the khan's life and possessions were spared and his rule was recognized. In Rus' the Christian clergy argued that the people should fear God and respect the Tatar ruler.

AN EXPLANATION OF ISLAM TO TAJIK TEACHERS

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe MAK TABI SOVETI in Tajiki 1982 No 10 (October) carries on pages 50-55 a 3,000 word article by A'lokhon Afsahzod entitled "Sociopolitical Currents and Literature."

An editorial preface notes that this article is being printed in response to a letter to MAK TABI SOVETI from three middle school teachers in Kulyab Rayon. They said that in textbooks on Tajik literature there were many terms and historical events which were not explained clearly. They also said that most teachers in the oblast' and rayon encountered difficulty with the historical and social context of literature. The teachers had a number of specific questions. What is the meaning of the terms "Shia," "Sunni," and "Ismaili?" What are the historical roots of these religions? Why has there been such mutual animosity and bloodshed between Sunnism and Shiism, which both developed from

Islam? What did Ismail do? Why did the Ismailis take his name for their sect? What was the role of Nasir-i Khusrow in leading that sect? Is it true that the Ismailis were forward-looking and well disposed towards the masses? What was the role of Fatima as the child of the prophet?

The author observes that a knowledge of Islam's history and sects is very important for understanding prerevolutionary Tajik literature, clarifying the class and ideological position of writers of the past, their place in history, and their popularity today. The study of the relation of literature and Islamic history reveals the reactionary side of antipopular court literature and the propagandizing of religious brotherhoods in favor of quietism, other-worldliness, slavery, and the acceptance of feudalism and foreign conquest. Most of the literary-ideological disputes of the past reappear in this era in the same area. Thus in feudal society, the state ideology was religious. The ideological struggle continues in this era.

The author, in attempting to provide a sketch of Islamic history and doctrine, singles out modernism, the attempt of the ruling class to adapt Islam to new circumstances, to modify medieval Islamic concerns which do not fit modern conditions and to give them a new form. Islamic history has many examples of attempts to return to early Islam. This is always based on opposition to the status quo in Islam, which expressed the interests of the ruling class. Those who sought a return to early Islam argued that it would bring about the equality of Muslims, an end to national oppression, and the establishment of justice. This trend is always reactionary and backward looking. However, there are new currents in Islam aimed at realizing this objective. Such currents draw support from the progressive intelligentsia, professionals, peasants, and the oppressed. These currents take the form of heresy, mysticism, and, most memorably, popular uprisings.

ATHEIST CULTURE OF THE WORKERS

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVIETI in Tajik 17 February 1983 page 2 carries a 1,350-word article by J. Komilov, an editor for Irfon, describing the status of religious organizations in the Soviet Union and the separation of church and state. He asserts that every Soviet citizen has the right to religious freedom as well as the right to be an atheist. He stresses that religious observance is independent and self-motivated; however, the spreading of religious ideas is contrary to the principles of free will and opposed to the essence of socialist structure. Komilov also notes that the right to pray or go to mosque is an individual matter. Religious activities should never outstep their bounds and upset the regular routine of society. Religion should not be used against society nor should the opposition between religious believers and atheists be exploited. This assertion is a blow to "enemies" who use religion for their own purposes and attempt to lead astray the weaker religious people. Our enemies publish lies about the "humiliation" of the Muslims, the ban on prayer, etc. Such lies are disproven by today's Soviet Muslims who are law-abiding members of the socialist society, patriotic, and working for the ideals of communism."

SCHOOL DIRECTOR DECRIES LACK OF CONCERN FOR NATIONAL MONUMENTS

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKOSTONI SOVIETI in Tajik on 20 February 1983 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by A. Saidov, assistant director of education and culture at the Secondary School No 35 describing the historical sites of Khovaling and the ancient city of Mung. He gives several examples of important ancient relics that are being overlooked or lost and complains of the lack of analysis done and interest in the ancient monuments of the Tajik people in general found in this area and hopes that historians and archeologists will take a more serious interest in this locale.

TURKMEN SSR

Economics

KARAKUM CANAL NOW 1,110 KILOMETERS LONG

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 1 May 1983 page 2 carries a 300-word note by A. Potrayev, deputy chief of the Garagumstroy administration, on the extent of the Karakum Canal. "Today its length exceeds 1,110 kilometers and the waters of the Amu Darya have now reached the fields and pastures of Kyzylarbat and Gazanjyk. Work to build and reconstruct hydrotechnical installations on the canal, development of the collector-drainage system and laying the foundation for setting up new kolkhozes continues." "Last year 14,300 hectares of fields were added and 13,200 hectares were reclaimed. Within this period 20,500 hectares of land underwent reconstruction and guarantees of water were improved. Seven thousand hectares were leveled."

SOLAR ENERGY CONVERSION SPECIALIST INTERVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 6 May 1983 page 2 carries a 1,000-word interview with I. V. Baum, a solar energy specialist, in which the "Gun" Solar Energy Electrical Station in the Turkmen SSR was discussed. It was noted that the experimental stage was over and that work on design, construction and the practical applications is being done "jointly with the Moscow Scientific Research Energy Institute and the Kiev Scientific Research Experimental Planning Zonal Institute."

MEETING ON 'LOCATING CENTRAL ASIAN PRODUCTION'

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 18 May 1983 page 2 carries an unsigned 200-word report announcing the "broad meeting of the Central Asian Commission on the problem of 'developing and locating productive forces of Central Asian republics in the future, held in Ashkhabad" at which the commission chairman S. K. Abdullayev, academician of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, spoke. Reports on "the primary outline for the development and location of USSR production forces for the period until the year 2000, on the role of Central Asia in increasing the economic potential of our country and similar important economic problems of Central Asia" were given by V. P. Mozhin, chairman of the Council for the Study of Production Forces under the USSR Gosplan; V. E. Abramov, deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the TSSR Gosplan, and others.

MEETING ON DIVERTING SIBERIAN RIVERS TO THE SOUTH

Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 26 May 1983 p 2

[Turkmeninform: "Important Measures Considered"]

[Text] Chardzhou, 24 May: Today there was a joint meeting of the TSSR Academy of Sciences Presidium and the republic Council for Coordinating Scientific Research. Questions of developing production forces of the Chardzhou oblast, prospects for the development of cotton farming here, problems of the hydrotechnical regulation of the flow of the Amu Darya in connection with diverting the flow of part of the Siberian rivers into the arid areas of Central Asia and similar problems connected to the establishment of a Southern Turkmenistan Territorial-Production Complex were considered.

A. G. Babayev, president of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and R. Khudayberdiev, first secretary of the Chardzhou oblast, gave reports.

EAST TURKMENISTAN TERRITORIAL-PRODUCTION COMPLEX PLANNING DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 17 May 1983 page 2 carries a 2,550-word article by R. Khudayberdiev, first secretary of the Chardzhou obkom and participant in planning the construction and development of the East Turkmenistan Territorial-Production Complex, on problems in establishing and developing it. The provisional plan "was scrutinized and approved by the Turkmen CP Central Committee." The reason for selecting this region was that "it is characterized by certain very appropriate conditions. It is rich in fuel-energy and mineral resources. Here there are also raw materials of all-union importance, and also rarely found useful ores." Agricultural conditions are also good. Planning problems include: "firstly, the normal situation of locating contractor construction organizations in the oblast cannot be reckoned on"; "secondly, 40 percent of the oblast contracting organizations cannot fulfill the annual plans because their production base is weak"; "thirdly, there are close to a hundred construction and assembly organizations subordinate to 17 ministries and enterprises on our oblast's territory. This pertains to the narrow bureaucratic approach which does not take the local situation into consideration."

Social and Cultural Affairs

SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS AND ATHEISM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 20 May 1983 page 3 carries a 1,200-word article by G. Rakhmanov on the role of the teacher with regard to atheistic education. It is recommended that both the religious student and his family must be studied because "on this basis teachers can determine the depth of the religious influence and conduct different kinds of individual work to overcome the harmful religious ideas placed in their minds by the parents."

IMPORTANCE OF NEW TRADITIONS STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 6 May 1983 page 2 carries a 1,000-word article by A. Keshchikov saying that "as a result of major socioeconomic and cultural changes, the improvement of the material situation of the people destroyed the social roots of religion and broke the connection of the majority of religious believers away from religious thought." However, "harmful remnants of the past have not ceased to exist. Harmful remnants of the past, among them harmful religious remnants and reactionary customs are preserved in the minds, actions and life of a significant percentage of the population for both objective and subjective reasons." It is stressed that these old traditions should be replaced by new traditions which are not, in their turn, abused. For example, "many people complain about the expense of the Komsomol feast." However, "the broad implantation of new social traditions will impede harmful religious practices and cause them to disappear from the population."

IDEOLOGICAL ROLE OF TELEVISION ACCENTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 7 May 1983 page 2 carries a 1,400-word article by A. Abdykerimov, Turkmen SSR minister of communications, on the occasion of Radio Day. He noted that "in the developing conditions of the scientific-technical revolution television broadcasts are exerting a powerful influence on the spiritual life of our society; ideologically, it is one of the most effective means of propaganda and giving the workers a communist education." It has been determined that "83.6 percent of the population watch the First Program, 72.8 percent the Second Program and 17.5 percent the Third Program." Also, in "16 cities and population points in the republic radio broadcasts with many programs have been placed." In the 11th Five-Year Plan the number of radio points capable of receiving a number of stations will be increased." Mentioning the development of telephone communications, it is said that "within the last 2 years significant steps have been taken to set up a completely automated communication network in our country. The length of telephone channels on intercity lines has increased 1.23 times. In all the oblast centers of our republic except Krasnovodsk intercity automatic telephone stations are working."

WRITERS DISCUSS ISLAM, ATHEISM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 27 May 1983 pages 2-3, 7 carries a 4,300-word report on Turkmen SSR Writers Union plenum on militancy in literature and atheism. Tashli Curbanov, chairman of the Turkmen Writers Union, said in his opening remarks that "the problem of educating the workers atheistically stands as a pressing question in Turkmen literature." A number of classical and modern writers such as Ata Salykh, Durdy Gylych, Ata Kopekmergen and Mollamurt are mentioned for their work in this area. "Every question agitating Soviet society interests them: the struggle against religious and feudal remnants, the liberation of women, the call for knowledge and study in Soviet schools--all these have been turned into major themes in the works of these poets." The works of Peoples Writer Tovshan Asenova are singled out because they are directed "against harmful remnants of the past--

the galyng (bride price) and gaytarma (the bride's return to her family after the wedding night)." Stressing the work done by radio, television, the film and theater, it is noted that the "Ministry of Culture holds a yearly contest for one-act plays written about 'atheism and international education.'" The 6th Plenum of the Turkmen CP Central Committee (30 March 1983) also discussed measures to be taken to implement the CC CPSU decree "On Strengthening Atheistic Education Among the Population." One problem was that "in recent years some countries--the United States, Iran, Pakistan, the FRG and others--and Muslim groups, journalists and similar functionaries have increased their attention in our regions. Representatives of reactionary groups of imperialism are trying to use religion and the clergy for their own interests by destroying the friendship of USSR peoples--the very basis of our state--and by creating enmity." Then, noting religious activity in Turkmenistan "he said that some Pseudo mullahs were cheating gullible people in the 'holy places' and keeping hundreds of people away from useful work. 'We are all amazed at this situation. But we hardly see any of this in our literature. There are only a few articles in the newspaper.'" Other participants agreed that writers should do more about the situation. Kakaly Berdiev, chief editor of ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT, said that propagandists had to be highly trained. "In order to understand the history, life and spiritual world of any people one must study their beliefs and view of religion; one has to know this people's history, archeology and ethnography well."

STRUGGLE AGAINST 'PSEUDO-MULLAHS' GOES ON

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 25 May 1983 page 2 carries a 1,150-word article by A. Dollayeva, secretary of the Ashkhabad raykom, on strengthening atheistic education. After detailing achievements in this sector it is noted that "there are still some people who avoid work, who believe in the concoctions of pseudo-mullahs and pseudo-physicians, and who are drawn into the network of religion and enmeshed in harmful remnants of the past. Wherever atheistic education and propaganda weakens, religious believers try to spread religious sermons and instruction. The fact that pilgrims, sometimes even the young, go to the 'holy places' called Shykh Alav and Ymam Kasym which are located in the territory of the rayon is not compatible with the way of life of Soviet men." It is added that "19 women's councils, 9 councils of elders, and 21 girls clubs with 215 lecturers are doing significant work in introducing atheistic measures." Also, individual work is done with believers: "The old woman Yazsoltan Magtymova worked as a grave guardian in a place called Namazga in the territory of the Bagyr village soviet. In order to open her eyes to the truth, to prove that there was no 'holiness' there, individual work was done with her. As a result, she spoke about refraining from grave guardianship at a rayon meeting of elders. And she stayed by her word."

Political Affairs

RURAL RAYKOMS CHIDED FOR SLOW SHIFT TO RAPO-STYLE MANAGEMENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 May 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,200-word double-column lead editorial titled "The Rural Raykom." The editorial points out that with the shift to agroindustrial complex management of agriculture and as agroindustrial production unions begin to operate in the rayons a number of raykoms are abandoning work methods that do not apply to the new developments. Now their attention is focused on assuring that the whole economic mechanism functions productively by increasing the political and economic knowledge of cadres and workers, effectively organizing the execution of decisions, and raising the level of party-minded responsibility for work assignments. The growing complexity of economic tasks requires greater party leadership over the economy which, in turn, means raising demandingness in the process of selection and training of cadres. They must be indoctrinated in a spirit of loyalty to communist work and Leninist principles of party life, as well as trained in effective methods of party work. However, letters and other indications reaching the newspaper's editorial office reveal that various rayon partkoms are still unable to adapt their work methods to the new economic tasks. They neglect the important technique of criticism and self-criticism, tolerate shortcomings, lapse into a "daily grind," and, consequently, their work is superficial. The Naryn Raykom and its bureau is a clear example of this situation. In the last 4 years, 80 percent of the personnel in its nomenclature has changed. Official, laissez-faire, and complacent attitudes, confusion, and irresponsibility reigned in the raykom's organizational and indoctrinational work. As a result, state plans were not fulfilled, yields decreased by 5 centners per hectare, and cotton costs increased by 5 rubles. Similar problems are to account for meat and dairy production declines in other rayons. Unless scientific leadership is established over economic and cultural construction it is established over economic and cultural construction it is impossible to eliminate unacceptable work methods, subjectivism, complacency, disorganization and poor decision-making. Under the new conditions of the APO rural raykoms must eliminate formal, official approaches to tasks, stimulate initiatives by soviet and economic organs, get more leaders involved in indoctrinational work, increase the militancy of lower party links in ideological indoctrination, and improve organizational work.

RAYKOM'S POOR PERFORMANCE MADE EXAMPLE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 May 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by newspaper correspondent A. Niyozov titled "The Unity of Word and Deed Must Be Assured." Niyozov states that in response to a newspaper article of 20 April 1983 on the failure of the Naryn Raykom to work effectively with cadres the Uzbek CC CP adopted a special decision demanding raykoms to improve their selection, placement and indoctrination of cadres. M. Kamolov, Namangan Obkom first secretary, spoke at a subsequent plenum of Naryn Raykom communists about the tasks assigned them by the party decision. Kamolov stressed the raykom's shortcomings in cadre policy and economic leadership. The raykom bureau had discussed 520 basic problems in 2 years, an average of 11 per meeting, but in some cases these problems were irrelevant to the rayon or unconnected to activities of party organizations and in most cases these problems were not related to the development of party leadership over the economy or to increasing the role of party organizations and the vanguardism of communists. Moreover, nearly half the raykom's 239 decisions over the last 2 years were not executed. Over the last 4 years, nearly 80 percent of the cadres in the nomenclature were changed, including 49 communists removed from high positions the raykom appointed them to. The raykom failed to appoint a single woman to kolkhoz chairman or chief specialist, and in the whole rayon only seven women serve as brigade leaders. Following the speech of Kamolov, raykom leaders, including first secretary K. Madaliyev, spoke in a critical way about the failure of various leaders to do their jobs properly.

Economics

TRADE UNIONS TOLD TO INCREASE EFFECTIVENESS OF LOWER LINKS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 22 May 1983 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "School of Management." The editorial recalls that in many places the trade union has a decisive role in the struggle to economize and cut costs, in implementing social and cultural measures, and in protecting labor. Presently, Uzbekistan has 36,000 primary trade union committees, 20,000 shop bureaus and committees, and 84,500 trade union groups, with a membership of 6 million. However, lower links of trade union committees have neglected their militant and indoctrinational role, forgotten the importance of assuring the fulfillment of collective contracts and socialist obligations and the fairness and publicization of socialist competition. Their work is poor in the areas of increasing production volume, improving the quality of goods, and fully utilizing resources. Production councils must increase their influence over quality and production volume, strengthen labor discipline, improve working and living conditions, and instill in workers a deep sense of responsibility toward their obligations. Trade union councils and committees must also endeavor to increase the skills of the 1.5 million activists in republic trade union organizations in organizing work and productively working with people.

CHIEF OF UZBEK OIL INSPECTION OFFICE ON FUEL WASTE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 15 May 1983 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by F. Ibragimov, chief of the UzSSR State Oil Inspection Office, titled "Let's Economize on Fuel." Ibragimov reports that investigations conducted by his office, subordinate to UzSSR "Goskomneftoproducti," show that numerous farms and agricultural organizations have not sufficiently economized on oil products in 1982-1983. While agricultural organizations in 1982 saved 4,600 tons diesel fuel overall farms in Karakalpakistan and the Andizhan, Navoi, Surkhandarya, Syrdarya, and Fergana Oblasts, consumed 21,500 tons diesel fuel too much. There are cases of fuel waste due to poor repair of machinery, illegal selling of diesel fuel for heating private greenhouses and residences, and use of oil products for nondesignated purposes. Ibragimov proposes that article 8 of the draft labor collective law which deals with protection of socialist property be amplified to provide for collective discussions of the proper administrative punishment to be levied against individuals guilty of wasting fuel.

TASHKENT CONFERENCE ON LEGAL INDOCTRINATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 May 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by S. Tursunmuhamedov, rector of Tashkent State Pedinstitute and corresponding member of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, titled "Demand of the Age." The article is published in conjunction with the all-union conference on the teaching of legal sciences held on 25-27 May in Tashkent. Tursunmuhamedov reports that over 100 papers and 80 communications will be given at the conference on problems such as teaching the fundamentals of Soviet state and law, theoretical and organizational aspects of teaching legal sciences in pedagogical schools, professional trends in legal training of future teachers, and methodological aspects of the legal indoctrination of students. The author notes that the teaching of legal sciences began on an experimental basis in 1968 in Uzbekistan and has developed to the formation of a faculty called "Fundamentals of Soviet Law" in 1980 at Tashkent State Pedinstitute. Its research is aimed at problems of the legal indoctrination of students.

DISCIPLINE VIOLATIONS AT MUBARAK GAS REFINERY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 27 May 1983 carries on page 2 a 300-word article by V. Veretyak, chairman of the People's Control Group at Mubarak Gas Production Union, titled "The Productiveness of Investigations." Veretyak states that the production administration's 98 people's supervisors played a decisive role in the union's economizing over the last year of 20 million cubic meters gas, 1,010 tons condensate, and 85 tons of oil. Yet, their investigations show that wells are still not being efficiently exploited due to violations of labor, production, and equipment discipline. Veretyak concludes that the key to cutting down such violations is to install strict supervision from the moment each well starts up, and to heighten the fight against waste, absenteeism, procrastination, and incorrect operation of equipment.

RECONSTRUCTION UNDERWAY AT ALMALIK MINING, METALLURGY COMBINE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 22 May 1983 carries on page 2 a 400-word report from UzTAG titled "The Honor of Reconstruction." The report states that a broad program of reconstruction and reoutfitting with new equipment of the Almalik Mining and Metallurgy Combine is underway, and that already 25 new industrial projects have been finished. More than 2.5 billion rubles capital investment will be appropriated for the project during 1981-1985. Reconstruction will make it possible to accelerate production tempo, reduce costs, and raise the quality of goods, as well as to improve working and living conditions for workers.

MUBARAK DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 28 May 1983 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by newspaper correspondent M. Karomov titled "City With a Bright Future." Karomov reports on a meeting of Mubarak City communists held to discuss developmental trends and plans. The city was founded for workers of the Mubarak Gas Refinery whose third line has just started production and fourth line is now under construction. The refinery supplies 15 billion cubic meters gas annually to the RSFSR, UzSSR, TaSSR, KaSSR, and KiSSR, as well as produces 400,000 tons sulphur. The city is expected to have a population of 200,000. Several higher and secondary specialized schools, textile and knitwear factories, and a second stage of the Karshi-Mubarak water line will be built. Speakers at the meeting, including Kashkadarya Obkom First Secretary R. Ghoiyibov, were critical of serious shortcomings in public services, housing construction, hygiene and sanitation conditions, and the work of trade union and Komsomol organizations. A new gorkom leadership was elected at the meeting: Islam Khayaliev as first secretary, Yuriy Melent'yev as second secretary, and Sofiya Nezerli as secretary.

POOR PRODUCTS, PLANNING IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 29 May 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by M. Murodov, special correspondent of republic radio, R. Hoshimov, department chief at Uzbek SSR State Standards Administration, and J. Kholqosimov, newspaper special correspondent, titled "Is the High Trust Being Justified?" The article reports the results of an investigation of various textile industry enterprises in which widespread production of poor or worthless goods was discovered. Numerous complaints on the production of substandard shirts by the Tashkent Textile Production Union, and by factories in Samarkand and Namangan, were analyzed, leading to the conclusion that the quality control systems at these enterprises were not being observed. It was also found that a number of enterprises were still producing heavy, cold weather clothes in a season when demand for summer clothes is at a peak. Moreover, clothes are being produced in unwanted styles and fabrics, which indicates that close cooperation between enterprises and trade organizations is lacking. Substandard products were found at 39 enterprises of the UzSSR Ministry of Light Industry and at various enterprises of the Ministry of Local Industry. The authors attribute these shortcomings to violations of equipment and production discipline and insufficient supply of needed equipment, and strongly recommend the introduction of quality control systems.

TALLIMARZHAN GRES CONSTRUCTION SLOWED BY HOUSING, SUPPLY SHORTAGES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 31 May 1983 carries on page 3 a 600-word article by newspaper correspondent M. Karomov titled "The Work Tempo Is Slack." Karomov reports on problems affecting construction of the Tallimarzhan GRES, the first of whose four power blocks is slated to go on line in 1986. The 300 builders of the "Tallimarzhangesstroy" Administration, subordinate to "Uzbekgidroenergostroy" Trust, completed 8,702,000 rubles work in 1982, including the paving of roads leading to the main sites and the installation of electric substations. However, the administration appropriated only 273,000 rubles of the 887,000 rubles allocated for its own projects. The major problem is there aren't enough living quarters for its workers: 200 of them have to commute long distances by means of sporadic transportation, resulting in high rates of work time loss and absenteeism. Housing construction allocations--458,000 rubles in 1982, 550,000 rubles in 1983--are far too small. Supply of construction materials is also a problem. Construction on the railroad spur had to be stopped when workers ran out of railroad ties. The "Tallimarzhangesstroy" must appropriate 12.36 million rubles capital sums in 1983, and must soon begin laying the foundation for Nuristan, the future city beside the GRES. But, before it can carry out these plans, it must increase its work tempo: in the last 4 months construction and assembly assignments have been fulfilled by only 58 percent, and in April alone by only 13 percent.

WATER BRIEFS

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek

1 May 1983: a 100-word report states that 1 million cubic meters water have collected in the Kyzylsuv Reservoir being built in the Khissar Mountains, and that workers of "Kashkadaryavodstroy" must move another quarter million cubic meters dirt onto the dam and do other work so that 4 million cubic meters water will be collected by the end of 1983.

2 May 1983: A 600-word article by correspondent T. Maqsudov describes the efforts of farmers in Zarbdor Rayon to work as volunteers on the first and second main Ozhizak canals which have begun to collapse as subsoil waters seeped through before all the concrete work could be finished.

14 May 1983: A 100-word report states that a new pump station has been finished in Yangikurgan Rayon, and that another 145 pump stations must be finished in Namangan Oblast before the Great Namangan Canal can begin to distribute irrigation water.

25 May 1983: A 100-word report states that the dam of the Tallimarzhan Reservoir being built in Kashkadarya Oblast has reached its planned 37 meters over a year ahead of schedule. The reservoir will collect 1.6 billion cubic meters of Amudarya water for state farms in the Karshi Steppe.

25 May 1983: A 100-word report states that the first kilometers of a 50-kilometer water line have been assembled in Navoi Oblast. The line will bring Amudarya water to pastures in the Central Kyzylkum.

'AVERAGE KOLKHOZ' CHARACTERIZED BY WEAK PLANNING, ORGANIZATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 6 May 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,700-word article by Nusrat Rahmatov titled "Biography of an Average Kolkhoz." Rahmatov was sent by the newspaper to Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Navbakhor Rayon to investigate a written complaint about its chairman Hamro Polatov and other leaders, accused of caring only about the their own interests. Rahmatov found the accusations to be false. Polatov, on the contrary, was a fine man at the head of an average kolkhoz. The journalist analyzes factors that make this an average farm and finds that it could easily be a forward kolkhoz, but weak planning and organization of labor keep costs high and salaries low.

In 1982 the salary of a farmer on this kolkhoz was 113 rubles a month. That year the kolkhoz sold 4,172 tons cotton to the state, 90 percent of which sold for 530 rubles per ton and the remaining 10 percent for 220 rubles a ton. The cost of producing the cotton was 490 rubles a ton, compared to the 300 rubles of forward farms. Were this kolkhoz to bring their costs down to that level half the savings of 709,000 rubles could be distributed to farmers and raise their salary to 145 rubles. Moreover, the farm planted 120 kilograms cotton per hectare instead of the 60 kilograms norm, resulting in a loss of 100,000 rubles. The kolkhoz has 36 cotton harvesters, whereas only 20 are needed on a farm this size. The cost of the extra 16 harvesters was 160,000 rubles. In 1982 each harvester harvested 60 tons cotton instead of the 150 tons norm, and the farm paid out 50,000 rubles for workers to manually harvest the crop. Now, had only half these extra expenses been cut the monthly salary of a farmer would have been 200 rubles.

Labor is poorly organized on this kolkhoz. Men aren't assigned appropriate jobs and often don't know their tasks or assignments. Usually workers are given whatever job needs to be done at the moment. For example the cultural affairs deputy is tending silkworms one day, greeting guests the next. On forward farms each person has his own job, schedule, and plan.

Rahmatov concludes that while putting such ideals into practice may be difficult the people elected leaders like Hamro Polatov precisely in order to carry out difficult tasks--otherwise they have no business in high positions.

Social and Cultural Affairs

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION IN SAMARKAND OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 18 May 1983 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by R. Ashuraliyev (first secretary of the Samarkand Oblast Communist Party Committee) titled "Key to the Friendship of the Peoples." Ashuraliyev reports on the improvement of Russian language instruction in his oblast. He mentions that over the past 5 years the bureau and secretariat of the oblast party committee have discussed the matter of Russian language instruction 52 times. A three-pronged plan of improving Russian instruction was devised. The three elements were increasing the instructional load, raising the quality of teachers and instructions, and organization of out of school activities.

As a result of many efforts, "the number of groups with regular oral Russian lessons in kindergarten has almost doubled. The contingent of pupils of preparatory classes of Russian language general education schools has increased fivefold. Now Russian instruction is also given in 82 mixed-language schools of the oblast. In one-third of trade-technical education institutions, lessons are held in mixed languages. The number of schools and classes with enriched Russian language and literature instruction is steadily growing. The number of such schools has increased by a factor of 2.5 and the number of pupils in them has gone from 2,000 to 30,000. [sic] An oblast boarding school of this profile has opened.

"Optional courses of Russian language and literature have opened in 551 general education schools."

The quality of Russian language teachers in the oblast has also been raised. Of the 3,110 such teachers, 90 percent have a higher education. The increase in number of teachers has made it possible to divide Russian language lessons in all schools and trade-technical education institutions into two groups.

OBLAST CONFERENCE FOCUSES ON RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN KINDERGARTENS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 18 May 1983 carries on page 3 a 300-word report by R. Qodirov titled "Russian Language in the Kindergarten." The article reports on an Andizhan Oblast conference on the teaching of Russian in preschool educational institutions. Participants visited several kindergartens where Russian is taught and heard a number of reports on ways and methods of teaching Russian. Primary attention was focused on formation of proper Russian pronunciation skills, Russian language grammatical construction and creation of an air of enthusiasm for lessons. One of the reports given at the conference concerned the role of the home in teaching children to speak Russian.

IMPORTANT ROLE FOR RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN PATRIOTIC AND MILITARY UPBRINGING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 18 May 1983 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by H. Yoldoshev (chief of the Tashkent Main Office of People's Education) titled "Rich Source." The article is devoted primarily to the ways in which Russian language lessons can be used to foster patriotic and internationalist attitudes. The practice of one teacher is cited who uses newspapers, magazines and radio for this purpose. Another teacher shows reproductions of pictures and documents when the class studies works about the heroic history of the country. This helps pupils understand such concepts as bravery, heroism and self-sacrifice. Out of school activities also have a role to play. One teacher organizes out of school activities devoted to such topics as "Why We Love Our Homeland" and "Friendly Family of Peoples." The same school where this teacher works has a circle for teaching Russian to youths of draft age. The school's Russian language cabinet jointly with the military preparedness cabinet of the Tashkent Teacher Qualifications Improvement Institute had held discussions with upper class pupils on "Why Do We Love the Russian Language?" and "What Do Primary Military Preparedness Lessons Teach You?" There is brief mention of Russian language olympiads which are held.

The team from Tashkent wins this competition every year. Yoldoshev also tells how Russian language instruction in nursery schools can be utilized to acquaint children with the life and customs of peoples of the USSR.

CENSUS FIGURES FOR RUSSIAN LANGUAGE CITED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 May 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word article by M. Tokhtakhojayeva, chairman of the Russian Linguistics Department of Tashkent State Pedinstitute, titled "Russian Is an Important Instrument of Internationalist Indoctrination." The author states that according to the 1979 census 15,391,000 people, including 10.5 million Uzbeks, live in Uzbekistan. This means that 31.3 percent of the population belongs to other nationalities and subnationalities. Since the population is multinational it is indispensable that Russian be studied along with the native language in the republic. Today, 82 percent of the population of the USSR can speak freely in Russian. According to the 1979 census 153 million considered Russian their native language, and 16 million of other nationalities than Russian did so. In addition, 61.3 million considered Russian their second native language. During the 9 years since the 1970 census the number of people who speak two languages increased by nearly 20 million. In 1970, 14.5 percent of Uzbeks in the USSR could speak freely in Russian, and in 1979 this figure reached 49.3 percent. Tokhtakhojayeva also remarks on the important role of Russian as a means of access to achievements of world culture, science, and technology, and as an instrument of the internationalist indoctrination of workers. The latter encompasses factors such as enhancing the formation of a scientific understanding of the ideological content of the Marxist-Leninist worldview, the friendship of peoples and proletarian internationalism, the development of patriotic and fraternal feelings, and the preparation of youths for military service.

WRITERS EXTOL RUSSIAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 20 May 1983 carries on page 1 a 300-word article by Komil Yashin, Hero of Socialist Labor and academician of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, titled "Bridge for the Good." Yashin remarks on the role of Russian in his life, dating from 1935 when he first spoke to great Russian writers at a plenum of the USSR Union of Writers. He states: "I'm proud that Russian became my second native language. I'm glad that my children and grandchildren know Russian better than I and can speak it clearly and fluently." Noting that Russian serves as a bridge for the best Uzbek literary works, Yashin urges that greater attention be paid to training translators from Uzbek in Russian. He concludes: "Our love for Russian is an expression of our esteem for the Russian people."

REPORT ON REPUBLIC CONFERENCE ON RUSSIAN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 25 May 1983 carries on page 2 a 2,200 report titled "Language of Our Unity and Cooperation: From the Section Meetings of the Republic Scientific-Practical Conference Devoted To Perfecting the Teaching of the Russian Language in Republic Educational Institutions and Improving This Work Among Youths Drafted Into the Soviet Army." The article reports on some of the proceedings of five sections which met on the second day of the conference.

The first section described is that on "Teaching the Russian Language to Preschool Age Children." A report was given at that section by the chief of the Main Office of Preschool Education of the UzSSR Ministry of Education A. I. Muhamedova.

The next section reported on is that concerned with "Russian in the Schools and Trade-Technical Education Institutions." In this section there was discussion of the use in Russian language and literature lessons of productive pedagogical methods, technical means and out of school and out of class activities; there was also discussion of the use of methods of patriotic and internationalist upbringing.

Only a very brief description of the work of the section devoted to use of the mass media in propagandizing and learning Russian is provided. This section indicated ways in which workers of newspapers, television, radio and special educational publishers can cooperate with teachers in propagandizing Russian.

The next section described was concerned with problems of teaching the Russian language in higher and secondary specialized education institutions. A number of reports were given on experience in this area. One teacher told of the use of Brezhnev's works in Russian language lessons.

The final section which is described here was devoted to "teaching the Russian language to those youths under army draft age." This section discussed questions concerning ways to perfect the work of military commissariats and organs of people's education.

REPORT ON UzSSR REPUBLIC HOUSE OF SCIENTIFIC ATHEISM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 25 May 1983 carries on page 2 a 300-word article by A. Aliyev titled "Interesting and Effective." This brief report tells about the UzSSR Republic House of Scientific Atheism. This institution has an auditorium where discussions and evenings devoted to certain topics are held. Recently there was a gathering there of Tashkent school pupils where they were told about Soviet holidays and new customs, and were given advice on organizing activities related to the new traditions. It has become a regular practice to hold weeks or days devoted to atheistic subjects at the Republic House of Scientific Atheism. There are branches of this institution in the oblasts. The main one in Tashkent has two new exhibits: "Islam and Its Essence" and "Science and Religion on the Appearance of Life on Earth."

EDUCATIONAL WORKERS' RIGHTS NEED BETTER PROTECTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 25 May 1983 carries on page 3 a report of 500 words by an OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI correspondent titled "Let's Be Sensitive to Letters and Petitions." The article reports on the fifth plenum of the Samarkand Oblast Committee of the Trade Union of Workers of Education, Higher School and Scientific Institutions. The questions discussed at the plenum concerned examination of proposals, petitions and

complaints, and improvement in the receiving of citizens on the basis of the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the USSR Trade Union 17th Congress. A number of "serious defects" in the work of some trade union organizations are noted in the present article. Things are not as they should be in assignment of teaching load and in assignment of classes taught according to specialty in Urgutskiy, Narpayskiy, Akdarinskiy and Ishtykhanskiy Rayons. "As a result of violation of school rules and failure to defend citizens' rights, 17 people were illegally fired: as a result of activity by the Trade Union oblast committee they were reinstated."

"It is regrettable that in some places there are cases of school teachers, workers of people's education or technical workers being fired without consultation with trade union organizations. One can observe such examples in the work of Samarkand Rayon Department of People's Education. The time has long arrived to put an end to circumventing labor laws, and to unwarranted issuing of orders and decisions."

NEW RUSSIAN-UZBEK SCHOOL DICTIONARY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 25 May 1983 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by A. Hojiyev (Doctor of Philological Sciences), Gh. Jahongirov (Candidate of Philological Sciences) and E. Umarov (Candidate of Philological Sciences) titled "School Dictionary." The article reports on the recently published Ruscha-ozbekcha lughati (Russian-Uzbek School Dictionary). The dictionary was printed in Moscow. The author is senior scientific associate of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences Language and Literature Institute Teshaboy Aliqulov. The dictionary is based on 5,000 frequently used words. It is intended for pupils and students of schools of all levels as well as the mass reader. The dictionary can provide teachers, in particular those giving Russian lessons in Uzbek schools, considerable help in work on grammar and vocabulary. The dictionary has a grammar outline at the end which may be of great help in the work of daily instruction. Russian words are given a short and precise translation. Each entry in the dictionary also provides examples of combinations in which the word is used. The reviewers praise the use of illustrations and express the hope that this feature will be adopted in future dictionaries published by educational publishers. The reviewers also note some improvements which might be made in what they feel should be many large-edition future printings.

OBLAST POPULATION FIGURES CITED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 12 May 1983 carries on page 4 a 200-word item by newspaper correspondent A. Umarov titled "Family Joy." Umarov reports that the 500,000th citizen of Syrdarya Oblast was born into the family of Joraboy Berdialiyeu of Gulistan.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 20 May 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by Norqul Tilovov titled "For an Abundant Table." The article basically laments that nutritious crops like chickpeas, flax, and sesame have not been grown in recent years, and contains the statement: "If we take into account that close to 2.25 million people

live in Kashkadarya Oblast, then it is obvious that a great deal of work must be done in order to satisfy their requirements for these products."

TASHKENT MEDICAL INSTITUTE RECTOR SURVEYS DEVELOPMENTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 22 May 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by Prof O. Oripov, rector of the Tashkent State Medical Institute and academician of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, titled "On the Path of Human Health." Oripov devotes most of the article in citing general developments in republic health care, and then turns to the work of the Medical Institute. More than 1,000 specialists conduct research on 27 major themes coordinated through the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and on 34 themes within the republic national economic plan. Scholars of the institute have introduced into medical practice new methods for diagnosing and treating pregnancy-related, children's, heart and blood, and stomach and intestinal diseases. Thanks to the enlargement and concentration of research its significance has been increased. In the 10th Five-Year Plan nearly half this research fell within the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the UzSSR Gosplan's plans, compared to only two research projects in the 9th Five-Year Plan. Presently, this index has reached 100 percent. The institute has ties with a number of other all-union and republican institutes, as well as with Budapest Medical University.

PATHOLOGISTS' CONGRESS IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 May 1983 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by R. A'zamov, deputy director of the Uzbekistan Scientific Research Institute for Tuberculosis, titled "Important Front of Medicine." The article appears in conjunction with the opening of the 7th All-Union Congress of Pathologists in Tashkent. A'zamov notes that the agenda includes important problems such as the use of endoscopy in pathology, the process of inflammation and the changes it produces within the body, the formation and nature of the immunity system, and ways to improve pathological services.

UZBEK RADIO CHAIRMAN OBSERVES RADIO DAY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 7 May 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word article by U. Ibrohimov, chairman of the UzSSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, titled "Herald of Truth." The article appears in conjunction with Radio Day and contains a survey of republic television and radio operations. Ibrohimov notes that the material and technical base of radio and television has been widely developed. A modern television center and a radio complex have been built, and radio stations in Karshi, Dzhizak, and Bukhara are under construction. The Goskom has its own movie production studio which provides film and photos for programs and produces films about Uzbekistan. The volume of television and radio broadcasts increases annually. Television broadcasts 40.3 hours per 24-hour day and radio 42.5 hours. Today, 79.9 percent of the republic's population receives the 1st program of Central Television, 81.9 percent the 1st program of Uzbekistan Television, and 27.9 percent the 2nd program of both Central and Uzbekistan

Television. Radio Tashkent also broadcasts 9.5 hours per 24-hour period in seven languages to millions outside the USSR. Television and radio programs deal with topics of broad interest in the republic: rural life, new traditions and customs, Soviet patriotism and internationalism, the socialist way of life, the Leninist nationality policy, preparations for the Tashkent Jubilee, and the Food Program. Recently, republic radio began to broadcast press conferences with various notables, including a raykom chief, production manager, and scientist. Ibrohimov remarks that the Uzbek CCCP twice last year alone commended the social importance of such press conferences.

International

BRITISH TEACHERS' UNION DELEGATION IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 18 May 1983 carries on page 4 a 200-word article titled "Trade Union Delegation in Tashkent." The article by a correspondent of OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI reports on the visit of a delegation of the British Teachers' National Union to Tashkent. The delegation included president of the union Donald Winters, his wife Clara Winters, as well as member of the union executive council and vice president of the committee on international relations, John Perry, and member of the executive council, John Francis Baudler. The delegation visited Tashkent schools, kindergartens, the Pioneer and Pupils' Palace imeni V. I. Lenin, museums and other places of interest. They were received by UzSSR minister of education, S. Sh. Shermuhamedov, who told them about the history of the republic, the development of education in the republic and the state of labor training. Donald Winters said the delegation was "delighted" by the state of people's education in the republic today.

Also participating in the reception were UzSSR Deputy Minister of Education I. S. Mominov, chairman of the Trade Union of Workers of Educational, Higher School and Scientific Institutions E. K. Komilova, chief of the School Office of the Ministry J. Gh. Yoldoshev and secretary of the Branch Trade Union republic committee Z. I. Masyutina.

In a related 200-word article by Donald Winters titled "Worthy of Respect" the very favorable comments of the head of the British delegation are cited.

COMECON WORKING COUNCIL ON JAUNDICE MEETS IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 May 1983 carries on page 2 a 400-word article by Shabot Khojayev, director of the Uzbekistan Filial of the Virusology Institute imeni Ivanoskiy of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, titled "Creative Cooperation." Khojayev reports that the COMECON working council on jaundice met in Tashkent with participants from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, and Cuba. V. M. Zhdanov and N. I. Nisevich, academicians of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, spoke on various prevention and treatment measures for jaundice, and on scientific and practical advances in the field. Research on this topic has also been begun recently at the Uzbekistan Filial.

PROGRAMS, U.S. INTERFERENCE IN AFGHANISTAN DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 29 May 1983 carries on page 3 an 800-word commentary by Candidate of History Yu. Yusuvaliyev titled "The Revolution's Ideals in Practice." Yusuvaliyev claims that U.S. imperialists and their lackeys have formed more than 80 military bases inside Pakistan where American military advisers teach Basmachis how to fight the April Revolution in Afghanistan with modern weapons and then send them into the country where these traitors spill the blood of the peaceful population and destroy the people's property. Faced with this, and with the enormous military and material aid provided counterrevolutionaries by the U.S. and some reactionary Arab regimes, it is natural that great difficulties have arisen in the implementation of the revolution's plans for socioeconomic construction. Still, land and water reforms are being initiated and a plan for formation of rural cooperatives has been drawn up. Steps are being taken to elevate the material and social standard of living, to assure equal rights to women and all nationalities. A program to eradicate illiteracy, which plagues 90 percent of the population of 16 million, is expected to achieve its goal in 7 years among the urban and a decade among the rural population. Newspapers are presently being published in Uzbek (YULDUZ "Star"), Turkmen (KURASH--Uzbek for "Struggle"), and Beluchi (TONG--Uzbek for "Dawn"), and radio programs are also being broadcast in these languages. In accordance with the 1978 treaty between the two countries the Soviet Union is providing extensive aid in the construction of industrial and other projects in Afghanistan, and thousands of Afghan youths are getting an education or practical production experience in the Soviet Union. Uzbekistan is also contributing to the development of Afghan agriculture and industry and to the training of scientific and technical cadres, and is shipping tractors, cranes, cultivators, compressor stations, welding transformers, and other items to Afghanistan. Yusuvaliyev concludes with the statement that the Soviet Union will spare no effort to prevent imperialist interference in Afghan internal affairs.

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING ON TASHKENT AFRO-ASIAN WRITERS CONFERENCE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 27 May 1983 carries on page 1 a 300-word report titled "Prior to the Tashkent Meeting." The report states that the Soviet organizing committee of the 7th Conference of Afro-Asian Writers, to be held in autumn 1983 in Tashkent, met in Moscow under the chairmanship of G. Markov, head of the USSR Union of Writers. Sarvar Azimov, deputy chief secretary of the Association of Afro-Asian Writers, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Relations with Afro-Asian Writers, and head of the UzSSR Union of Writers, spoke on the preparations being made in Uzbekistan. He stated that important topics on the agenda of the conference will be the role of writers in strengthening world peace and easing international tensions, enriching national literatures, broadening the Afro-Asian writers movement, and improving the quality of translations. Azimov concluded that the Tashkent conference will serve to further unite the progressive Afro-Asian intelligentsia in the struggle for a true literature of the people and against war and the forces of imperialism.

UZBEKISTAN RADIO ADDS INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 18 May 1983 carries on page 3 a 200-word article by Z. Hamidov, senior teacher at Andizhan State Languages Institute, titled "Radio Listeners Are Satisfied." Hamidov states that in order to broadly publicize the peaceful foreign policy of the CPSU and to satisfy the desires of listeners, the main editorial office for news at Uzbekistan Radio has initiated the program "International Panorama." Programs deal with important issues and events in the international arena, explain the efforts of the Soviet Union and socialist countries to strengthen peace, and expose the warring policy of imperialism.

WRITER COMMENTS ON TRIP TO JAPAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 6 May 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word article by Pirmat Shermuhamedov, Laureate of the Uzbekistan Lenin Komsomol Prize, titled "The Alarm of Hiroshima." As a member of a Soviet cultural delegation to Japan Shermuhamedov toured Tokyo, Kyoto, Nara, Nikko, and Hiroshima. He dwells on his impressions of Hiroshima, where deaths due to radiation sickness still occur, and expresses amazement that American and Japanese generals now lead joint military exercises. The writer also cites remarks by the Japanese poet Yamamoto and the sculptor Chure Sato concerning the destructive effects of American influence on Japan. Sato claimed that Japan is turning into America's vassal, and that there is a growing trend among today's youth toward drinking and debauchery. Yamamoto condemned the actions of American servicemen. At the end of this piece Shermuhamedov writes: "The Soviet people do not wish there to be a war. However, anyone who would try to repeat the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki [on the Soviet Union] would commit a grave mistake."

Military

IMPROVED RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TRAINING IN UZBEK SCHOOLS TO MEET MILITARY NEEDS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 May 83 p 3

[Article by S. Shermukhamedov, minister of education, Uzbek SSR: "Future War: Russian Language and Military-Patriotic Education of Young People"]

[Text] One of the important factors in preparing young people for service in the army is their fluency in the language of our international community--the great Russian language. The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government devote great attention to this matter. It was the center of attention of two all-union scientific-practical conferences which took place in Tashkent in 1975 and 1979. Their recommendations led to an orderly system of Russian language study and instruction, from preschool to higher school.

Our general educational school is multinational. It is well known that schooling is conducted in two, three and even four languages. Within its walls well-planned, systematic work is carried out to prepare youths for service in the Armed Forces. This includes preliminary military training, the military-sports

games "Zarnitsa" [Summer Lightning] and "Orlenok" [Eaglet], trips to places of labor, revolutionary and combat glory, lessons in courage, memorial services and many other things. The army is difficult for one who does not know Russian well. Therefore, each Russian teacher must teach his students to master the language, so that there will be no language barrier between the soldiers of various nationalities. In addition to all the above factors, knowledge of Russian insures the efficient organization of activities of the personnel, and helps the soldiers--representatives of all the nations and nationalities of our country--to successfully carry out their service, master modern military equipment, and improve their combat and political training.

Therefore, we work in a systematic and purposeful manner to provide the national schools with qualified Russian language teachers. Fifteen percent of all the time in the training plan of general educational schools from 1st to 10th grades is devoted to Russian lessons. The network of bilingual schools where one of the languages used in teaching is Russian is continuing to grow. A significant role is played by boarding schools and general educational schools with intensified Russian language programs, the network of which is also growing from year to year.

For more thorough study, classes having more than 25 students are divided into two groups for Russian language instruction.

Annual "olympic games" in the Russian language, competition for the best Russian language and literature department, international friendship clubs, traditional children's and young people's book weeks, conferences, debates, evening discussions, pioneer gatherings and Komsomol meetings, as a rule conducted in Russian, help to improve the knowledge of the language of international communication and increase interest of the pupils in their studies. During recent years, the number of Russian language circles in schools and other institutions has almost doubled. Now we have more than 10,000 such circles, in which approximately 200,000 students of non-Russian nationalities are participating.

Practical contacts between schools and military commissariat employees are very important in preparing young people for service in the Soviet Army. The schools, jointly with the military commissariats, identify inductees poor in Russian and send them to courses. Lists of youths who need to attend these courses are sent to local public education organs for training of these boys modeled after secondary general educational schools. National educational departments confirm teachers recommended by school directors, and, jointly with military commissariats, determine the number of groups and the specific persons with whom individual work must be organized. Besides these short-term courses, national general educational schools conduct classes according to a special program which the teachers carry out, again jointly with military instructors. These classes make wide use of visual materials on military themes--reproductions of the paintings of battle painters, sketch books, extracts and photomontages--and debates are organized on artistic and documentary films. The work of the classes itself is reflected in special bulletins, quizzes, and contests. Classes are closely coordinated with step-by-step study of preliminary military training materials.

We are devoting particular attention to selecting military school cadres. Military commissariat officers are assigned several schools, where, jointly with the school military instructors, they conduct regular individual work in selecting candidates. It must be noted that 70-80 percent of the candidates sent to military schools from Dzhizak Oblast pass the competitive exams and are enrolled as students. This work is beneficial both in organizing the call-up period and later on during military service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces.

We also do not close our eyes to the fact that some schools still have a weak training and material base for preliminary military training and civil defense lessons. Frequently military instructors are inclined to conduct theoretical lessons in class, while the program requires that more than 60 percent of the lessons be carried out in the field. Some military instructors are themselves poorly prepared in methodology, and the work of the rayon and city public education departments and the military commissariats to improve their qualifications is carried out sporadically and inadequately.

We must improve decisively preliminary military training of national school students in the Russian language. Strict control must be established to insure that all preliminary military training lessons are conducted by military instructors only in Russian. Simultaneously it is necessary in every way possible to help military instructors in national schools improve their knowledge of Russian and improve their methodological skill and experience in preliminary military training. It is also necessary to seek to insure that senior class students can give precise and logically composed answers in Russian to questions of the military instructor, that they write brief notes on the main points of the subjects being studied, and that they keep a dictionary of difficult or uncommon military items. Students in top classes desiring to enter military schools should be given all possible assistance in preparing them for competitive exams in Russian.

These and many other questions will be the subject of a serious, detailed discussion at the forthcoming republic scientific-practical conference, "Improving Russian Language Training in the Republic Educational Institutions and Improving This Work With Preinduction Age Youth," which is taking place in Samarkand. Young people who today sit behind a school desk are future soldiers. Tomorrow the Homeland will entrust the most modern equipment to them. The language of our international fraternity, and powerful weapon in unifying the Soviet people, will help them to fully master this equipment.

DOSAAB ROLE IN MILITARY AND PATRIOTIC TRAINING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 11 May 1983 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by Q. Subkhonov (chief of DOSAAF Committee of Kashka-Darya Oblast's Usman-Yusupovskiy Rayon). The author describes some of the activities of his rayon's DOSAAF organization. The primary organizations in the rayon provide practical help to local party and soviet organizations in raising interest of young people in military competitions and in preparing trained automobile drivers. There are 75 primary DOSAAF organizations with 8,436 members; of these, 4,580 are female.

Subkhonov has special praise for several sovkhos DOSAAF organizations which have conducted thematic evenings in cooperation with Komsomol and trade union members. Meetings with those who have finished military service and gatherings of draftees are also held. Meetings are held with war and labor veterans at schools and with work kollektivs. Over 20 films were shown last year in the 15 schools of the rayon for the general populace. "Zarnitsa" games were held seven times and "Orlyonok" games three times. DOSAAF, the rayon Komsomol committee and the rayon military commissariat all participated in these activities.

Every year lectures and discussions for draft age youth are held jointly with the military commissariat. Between the beginning of last year and the end of this January, over 400 discussions and 200 lectures were held.

The only shortcoming Subkhonov discusses is in the area of the sport-technical club. Difficulties are caused by the lack of sports installations, a shooting gallery and a testing ground.

GATHERING FOR FUTURE OFFICERS OF KARAKALPAK ASSR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 28 May 1983 carries on page 2 a 150-word article by Gh. Yoqubov (OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI correspondent) titled "Being an Officer-Militant Occupation." It reports on the first gathering of youths of the Karakalpak ASSR who have expressed the wish to become officers upon finishing secondary schools and trade-technical academies. Participating in the gathering were representatives of the Komsomol oblast and rayon committees, officers of city and rayon military commissariats, veterans of the party, World War II and labor, workers of the Ministry of Education, soldiers of the Nukus garrison and youths from rayons. After introductory remarks by M. Tashbayev, first deputy minister of education of the Karakalpak ASSR, a report was given by secretary of the Karakalpak oblast committee A. Otajonov. Military commissar of the autonomous republic Colonel V. P. Krasnoshekov and retired officer O. Seitov also spoke. At the end of the gathering a film was shown reflecting the heroic life of the Soviet Armed Forces.

UZSSR MINISTER OF EDUCATION SPEAKS ON RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND PATRIOTIC-MILITARY UPBRINGING

[Excerpts] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 18 May 1983 page 1 carries a 1,400-word article by S. Shermu'hamedov (UzSSR minister of education) titled "The Russian Language and Patriotic-Military Upbringing."

Everyone knows that a person is not born a soldier. His pride in being a soldier is perfected under the influence of school, family, the Pioneers, Komsomol and military organizations. It is self-apparent that one of the most important factors in a firm preparation of youth for service in the Soviet Armed Forces is a fluent knowledge of the language of cross-national communication. Candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Sh. R. Rashidov has pointed this out several times in his works "Language of Friendship and Fraternity" and "Language of Friendship, Fraternity and Cooperation," as well as in numerous articles and

speeches. This question was at the center of attention at the 1975 and 1979 All-Union Scientific-Practical Conferences held in Tashkent....

Our general education school is multinational. This is demonstrated by the fact that instruction in our schools is conducted in two, three or even four languages. The boy pupils are consistently being prepared for service in the Armed Forces. This includes primary military preparation, the holding of the militarized "Zarnitsa" and "Orlyonok" exercises, trips to places of labor, revolutionary and military fame, lessons of heroism, watches at monuments and many other measures. Still at their class desks pupils become physically tempered and learn to overcome any kind of difficulty in any place; they always keep in mind the words of the great general "if it is difficult during exercises, it will be easy in battle," and they attempt to practice this. Although when every youth begins to go through his service obligation he is prepared to a certain extent, at first it is difficult for him. If he does not know Russian well, if he has learned it poorly, it is even harder for him. Therefore, the Russian language teacher must achieve [a situation in which] his pupils know the Russian language perfectly, so there will be no language barrier among fighting men of various nationalities. For a firm grasp of Russian provides order both in (staff) exercises and in battle. The Russian word at all times, in all places and in all conditions, including in the army conditions, makes young people's military service easier and provides the opportunity for the young fighting men to become accustomed more rapidly to an unusual environment.

The work carried out in our national school in this area is worthy of attention, and it is directed toward a clear goal.

The practical cooperation of schools with military commissariats in preparing youths for service in the ranks of the Soviet Army is of great importance. It is possible to resolve the problems connected with preparing the future fighting man only with cooperation of the two sides. Here the experience accumulated by those in Dzhizak is exemplary. In particular the Dzhizak city military commissariat, in cooperation with the city department of people's education, has organized 1-3 and even 6-month courses for perfecting Russian language knowledge of those drafted into military service, for their firmly acquiring the most frequently used terms in military service, spoken and reading skills. The language exercises of those attending are primarily in an oral format. As practice has demonstrated, it is appropriate to give instruction on how to write papers, written matters, biographies, statements, receipts, reports and other such documents.

Besides such short courses, circles with lessons according to a special program have been started in the national general education schools. Such lessons are conducted by Russian language teachers, with the close cooperation of military training leaders. The goal of such circles' lessons is to raise the interest among youths in assimilating military vocabulary. The lessons in the circles rest primarily upon vocabulary of the military and the contents of works with military-patriotic themes. The operation of such lessons is varied. It includes discussion, lecture-discussion, vocabulary exercises on understanding military terms, independent work on words, retelling of texts which have

been read, reports on various topics, dialogues and others. Teachers give particular attention to selection of instructional materials, mostly text materials and excerpts of works from belles-lettres and memoirs devoted to military topics.

The city military commissariat shows films approximately twice a month on patriotic-military topics for 9th and 10th graders, and then conducts a discussion about the films. Pupils of upper grades exchange ideas in such discussions in Russian.

All of these measures are having a positive influence on the firm acquisition of the Russian language by draft age young men. Especially great is the role of practical field exercises conducted with pupils on military unit bases. In the course of such exercises, youths who have a weak command of Russian realize once again the importance of the Russian language for military service, and they begin diligently to study Russian.

We are giving special attention to questions of selecting cadre for military education institutions. Officers of the military commissariat are being assigned to several schools. They, in cooperation with the schools' military training leaders, work on selecting nominees for entrance into military education institutions and conduct individual work with the nominees. It is noteworthy that in Dzhizak Oblast 70-80 percent of the nominees sent with orders to military education institutions pass the entrance exams and are accepted into the ranks of students....

But we cannot close our eyes to the existence of shortcomings in the field of preparation for military service. What do these shortcomings consist of?

First of all, the instructional-material base for primary military preparation and civil defense is weak. In a number of instances military leaders limit themselves to conducting theoretical lessons in the classes. On top of that some military leaders themselves do not have sufficient methodological preparation.

TURKESTAN MILITARY DISTRICT POLITICAL OFFICER OBSERVES V-DAY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 9 May 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by Lt Gen N. A. Moiseyev, chief of the Political Administration of the Turkestan Military District, and member of the Military Council, titled "The People's Courage." Moiseyev reviews the contribution Uzbekistan made to the war effort in this commemorative piece on Victory Day of World War II. Over 100 enterprises were evacuated to, and many plants built or reconstructed in Uzbekistan during the war years. Uzbek farmers delivered 4,806,000 tons of cotton, and large quantities of grain and fruit, and republican workers contributed 4.7 billion rubles in money, goods and precious metals to the defense fund. Thousands of uprooted families found refuge in Uzbekistan. At the front, "the superiority of the Soviet Army in military skill, arms, and strategic leadership was demonstrated to the entire world." In achieving victory the Turkestan Military District played an important role. In the defense of Stalingrad, 11 Turkestanis (9 Uzbeks, a Kazakh, and an Azeri), led by

Lt M. Kabribov, defended a hill that today is called "Hill of the 11 Eastern Heroes." Of the 11,603 soldiers awarded Hero of the Soviet Union medals, 821 were Turkestanis. Moiseyev then comments on the current international situation, and remarks that even as imperialist countries strive for military superiority the CPSU and Soviet state are committed to providing the Soviet Armed Forces with everything necessary to defend the Soviet Union and its allies and friends. The Turkestan Military District is an integral part of these forces: "The results of winter military exercises show that the military skill of personnel and the political maturity of soldiers and commanders have risen."

EDUCATION MINISTER ON TEACHING RUSSIAN FOR MILITARY SERVICE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 19 May 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by S. Shermuhamedov, UzSSR minister of education, titled "Powerful Weapon." The article appears in connection with a republic conference on "The Development of Russian language teaching in republic educational institutions and the improvement of this work among youths to be called up into the Soviet Army," held on May 20-21 in Samarkand. Shermuhamedov stresses the importance of youth knowing Russian in the armed forces, where it is the language of communication between nationalities and is essential to firmly grasping modern military equipment and to enhancing military and political training. In recent years a great deal has been done in the field of Russian language teaching. Today, 15 percent of the total budget of public education schools is allocated for teaching Russian in 1-10th grades. Tests designed to identify levels of knowledge and thus enable movement of students from class to class are being introduced. A variety of contests, clubs, conferences, gatherings, and study circles have been organized on a broad scale. The cooperation of military commissariats has assumed great importance in preparing youths for the armed services. For example, the Dzhizak City Military Commissariat has formed 1 to 6 month courses aimed at improving the Russian of such youths. Also representatives of military commissariats go to various schools and work individually with students to select candidates for military schools. It is noteworthy that 70-80 percent of the candidates so selected in Dzhizak Oblast pass entrance tests for oblast military schools.

However, it is no secret that there are shortcomings in the field of preparing youths for military service. The level of instruction in classes on elementary military training is generally poor, and rarely includes methodological and practical training. In particular, instruction in elementary military training in national schools must be conducted only in Russian. Assistance must be provided to youths who wish to enter military schools by helping them prepare for competitive exams in Russian. The ties of elementary military training with other school subjects must be expanded. Shermuhamedov concludes that these and other problems, which are to be discussed at the Samarkand conference, are of greatest importance in view of the current complex international situation.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

Sept. 13, 1993